

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 30

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2167.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH.....\$.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN......75
PER YEAR.....5.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 315, MARQUETTE BUILDING,
Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul
General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wis-
consin. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.

C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort street.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

212 King St. Tel. 119.
FAMILY, PLANTATION AND SHIP'S
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Or-
ders from the other islands faith-
fully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIP-
tion made to order

WARMLY COMMENDED.

Resignation of Armstrong Smith is
Formally Accepted.

Armstrong Smith's resignation as
principal of the Princess Kaiulani
School has been formally accepted by
the Minister of Public Instruction in a
letter addressed to the former, regret-
ting the severance of his relation with
the school and commending him warm-
ly for the excellent work he has done
for it. This formal acceptance means
that Mr. Smith's labors in the educa-
tional field of Hawaii have entirely
ceased, and that when he again re-
sumes public work here it will be as a
member of the medical profession.
The resignation is accepted as of
April 17, the day on which Mr. Smith
departs on the Australia for the United
States. He will eventually go to Lon-
don, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and ex-
pects to finish his medical education
in Great Britain.
Mr. Mott-Smith's letter reads:

April 12, 1900.
Armstrong Smith, Esq., Principal Kai-
ulani School, Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of
your resignation, dated March 26, 1900,
to take effect as soon as convenient.
Your resignation is accepted as of
April 17th.

The Department regrets the loss of
your services, which have been very
valuable in the law of the Church and
arrangement of the Kaiulani School,
one of the most important schools of
the city. The school, without any
doubt, will long feel the excellent work
you have done for it.

The good wishes of the Department
go with you in your determination to
study medicine.

Very truly yours,
E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
Minister of Public Instruction.

THE SPANISH WRECK.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Attor-
ney General Griggs has given an op-
inion to the Secretary of the Navy to
the effect that the Secretary of the Treas-
ury has complete authority in the mat-
ter of the disposition of the wrecks of
Spanish vessels along the shores of
Cuba. The opinion of the Attorney
General on the question is of more
than ordinary importance, as it in-
volves primarily the question of United
States jurisdiction in the question.
It is addressed to the Secretary of the
Navy, and relates to the wreck of the
Spanish steamship Alphonso XIII,
which lies near the entrance to Mariel
harbor, and is sought to be bought up
by private parties.

SYDNEY'S SCOURGE

Plague's March in Far
Australia.

ADELAIDE HAS A CASE

Sydney Declared an Infected Port.
Gloomy Prophecies—The San-
itary Precautions Taken.

The Sydney Herald of March 15, the
latest paper in its file received by the
Mowbray, "plays up" the plague news in
three and one-half long columns of fine
type under the caption "The Bubonic
plague—Fatal Case in the City—Sup-
posed Case at the Quarantine Station—
The Infected Area Spreading." Then
follows a description of the cases, news
of precautions at many points in New
South Wales and elsewhere and the fol-
lowing statements which we quote entire-
ly:

Dr. Ashburton Thompson is of op-
inion that now that the plague has won
a foothold in this colony it will not
be entirely eradicated, at any rate for
many years. He speaks in the light of
the proposition that the scourge is cir-
culated through the medium of rats. He
does not mean to say that the epidemic
will be continually maintained at a
high average of cases, but that it will
have its recurring seasons. He estimates
that the average duration of each
visitation will be eight months, and
that then after the lapse of a year there
will be a recrudescence of the trouble.
This estimate is based on a considera-
tion of the habits and longevity of rats.
The absolute eradication of all rats
would be followed by the entire removal
of the source of infection. It is not
possible to rid the land of rats, and it
follows that the disease must remain.
Dr. Thompson thinks that as it de-
velops here it may spread in subse-
quent years through other channels
than that of rats.

The appointment of municipal in-
spectors has not yet been made, but
all matters are in training for the staff
to get to work without loss of time.
Meanwhile the board's inspectors in
the city report that good work in the
way of purifying dirty places is being
done by the local authorities and owners
of premises.

Rats in Street Sweepings.

There was considerable excitement at
Wentworthville railway station on
Wednesday. It appears that a truck-
load of street sweepings and other gar-
bage was received from Sydney to be
used by a fruitgrower for gardening
purposes. Two or three residents saw
the stuff, and it was noticed that there
was a number of dead rats in it. Word
was at once sent to Sub-inspector Lar-
mer, of the Parramatta police, and he
immediately sent word that the stuff
was not to be removed till he gave or-
ders to that effect. In the meantime
the stationmaster took upon himself to
collect all the dead rats in sight and
burn them.

Serum Sent For.

The Department of Health has sent
another urgent cable to the Pasteur In-
stitute in France for a supply of the
remedial serum. The department is
planning the production of it in this
colony, but the task is a highly intricate
and delicate one, and it may take
months to obtain first results. Even
if all the experiments succeeded at first
trial then it would take seven months
for the production of the first instal-
ment of the valuable antagonist.

Fast Days Suspended.

Cardinal Moran has ordered the issue
amongst the priesthood of copies of the
following circular:
"St. Mary's Cathedral, March 13,
1900.—Very Rev. Dear Father in Christ,
—It is pleasant to find that although
the plague has been threatening this
city and the surrounding districts for
some weeks, it has not spread to any
extent amongst us. We may trust that
a merciful Providence shall listen to the
prayers of the Church and avert this
calamity from our Australian colonies.
Entering, however, into the spirit of
Holy Church, I deem it a duty, in re-
gard to the city and suburban parochial
districts, to dispense with the fast and
abstinence otherwise prescribed for the
Lenten season. The usual abstinence
on the Fridays of the year will of course
remain in full force. I would request
the faithful who may avail of this
indulgence in the law of the Church re-
garding the Lenten season, to renew
their fervour of piety, and by their per-
severing prayer to endeavor to appease
the wrath of God against the sinfulness
that is so widespread throughout the
world at the present day. The prayer
of the humble and faithful heart for
mercy shall not be made in vain, and
we may trust that instead of the chastise-
ments of Divine Justice the blessings
of God's bounty and love will be
abundant amongst us.—Your faithful ser-
vant, Patrick F. Cardinal Moran, Arch-
bishop of Sydney."

Precautions in Queensland.

The following extracts are made
from the Queenslanders of March 24th:
The question was raised by Mr.

(Continued on Page 4.)

BRITONS ONCE MORE FALL IN A BOER TRAP

Seven Guns and Many Crack Troops
Put Out of Action.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WOULD RUN
FOR THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY

Futile Attempt Upon the Life of the Prince of
Wales—Queen in Ireland—Hawaii
In Congress.

LONDON, April 2.—The extraordinary run of success which had hitherto
attended Lord Roberts' operations was broken on Saturday, when part of
the British force operating east of Bloemfontein walked blindly into a Boer
ambush and was captured, with six guns. Colonel Broadwood, in com-
mand of the Tenth Hussars, the Household Cavalry, two horse batteries
and mounted infantry, under Colonel Pitcher, was in garrison on Friday at
Thaba N'chu, which is about halfway between the Free State capital and
the border of Basutoland. The British commander was threatened by the
near approach of a large Boer force, and, finding his position untenable,
marched that night to the Bloemfontein waterworks, lying south of the
Modder river, where he encamped. This position appears to be on the road
to Bloemfontein and about fifteen miles from that town.

Early on Saturday morning the British camp was shelled from the rear.
Colonel Broadwood thereupon sent out a convoy with batteries, while the
rest of his force remained behind to act as a rear guard.
The road here crosses a deep spruit, in which Boers had concealed
themselves. The whole British detachment walked into ambush and were
captured, with six of the guns they had with them. According to one ac-
count, the British loss was not great, as most of the convoy were in the trap
before a shot was fired. Lord Roberts seems to have heard of Broadwood's
plight very quickly and sent General Colville's division at once to his rescue.
Latest reports say that Colville arrived on the scene Saturday noon and be-
gan shelling the Boers.

Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the War Office,
has not been published, and no account is available to the public except the
dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding
the exact extent of the British misfortune.
Evidently Colonel Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste
from Thaba N'chu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently fol-
lowed by a considerable force of the enemy. The hope is expressed here
that General Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this is hardly
likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable the next news will be
that after a stiff fight General Colville has extricated Colonel Broadwood
from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Some criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of
underestimating the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the
affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a
critical moment.

LONDON, April 3.—Lord Roberts' report confirms the story of disaster.
The British lost 350 men and several guns.

Further Particulars.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily
Chronicle's Bloemfontein correspondent
writes:

"Following the scouts of General
French's cavalry division to the scene
of battle, the correspondent witnessed
one of the most terrible spectacles of
the war. Horses lay scattered in the
various attitudes of sudden death, and
mingled among them were ghastly
human bodies, with the wrecks of wag-
ons and forage scattered wide. Every-
thing told of a terrible tale of sur-
prise and carnage.

"It would be impossible to conceive
anything more ingenious than the Boer
trap, and the only wonder is that a sin-
gle man escaped. On crossing the
spruit, where the ground rises im-
mediately toward a grassy knoll, with
steep slopes facing the drift, one came
upon an inclosure from which it was
possible to fire over the drift. At this
point the spruit makes a circular bend,
while the south embankment, which is
protected by the partially constructed
railway embankment, enabled the
enemy to pour in a galling fire on three
sides, as well as a double tier of fire
in front.

"When the convoy was first attacked
a scene of frightful confusion followed.
The mules stampeded and the wagons
were overturned, while the concealed
enemy poured in a deadly fire. When
the first battery appeared the Boers
seemed undesirous of continuing the
slaughter and called upon the British
to surrender. At that moment,
however, one battery, which was escap-
ing from the rear of the convoy under
heavy fire, wheeled into action and be-
gan shelling the Boers with the four
remaining guns. The Boers confess
that this battery accounted for five
killed and nine wounded of their
losses.

"Early in the afternoon the Boers
collected about the convoy, began re-
moving the guns and wagons and per-
mitted the collection of the British
dead and wounded. Our actual casualties
were less than had been expected.
Despite this regrettable incident, it is
impossible not to admire the gallant
manner in which the little force was
able to extricate itself from an almost
hopeless position.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of
the Standard says the Duke of Teck was
in charge of the transport, but is safe.
A dispatch dated Bushman's Kop,
Sunday, April 1st, says: "The Boers
who were hidden in the spruit when
the British guns were captured were
commanded by Reelchman, a German-
American. The Boers retired this
morning when they discovered the British
scouts, leaving two Dutch military
attaches, one of them dangerously
wounded, in the hands of the British.
All the wounded are doing well."

The Political Effect.

LONDON, April 4.—6:40 A. M.—No
news has yet been received of the ex-

pected battle between General French
and the Boers. There is now but a re-
mote prospect of the recapture of the
guns. This, however, is regarded as
quite trifling compared with the polit-
ical effects of the disaster. As the
Bloemfontein correspondent of the
Times remarks, Commandant Olivier's
strategy in recapturing Ladybrand and
Thaba N'chu was bold and even bril-
liant. Most of his force is composed of
Free Staters and the advantage gained
by them will have a most disturbing
effect on the mind of the Free State
population.

The impossibility of effecting com-
plete protection for the moment to all
farmers in the south and southeast sec-
tions of the Free State is recognized
at Bloemfontein. Men who surrendered
under the proclamation of Lord Roberts
are now being punished for the reliance
they placed in the ability of the British
to protect them.

Boers Not Pursued.

LONDON, April 4.—(Afternoon Ser-
vice).—General Colville and General
French have given up the movement
against the Boers east of Bloemfontein
and have joined the main army. It
doubtless seemed to Lord Roberts a
vain attempt to send 12,000 of his best
troops into the wilderness with a field
transport in the direction of a right
angle with his chosen line of advance.
The Boers have probably moved else-
where, and if to the southeast General
Colville could as easily strike them
from Bloemfontein as by following
them up across the plains. These in-
ferences still leave the situation be-
wildering for the time being. The
enormously superior British forces ap-
pear inactive in every part of the war
field waiting yet probably for the accu-
mulation of material for a swift ad-
vance on the Transvaal frontier.

The London military commentators
and the public to some extent are irri-
tated and confused by the situation.

Among the Missing.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The bluest
blood of Great Britain is represented
among the officers of the Household
Cavalry. The Duke of Teck, eldest
brother of the Duchess of York, whose
mother was the granddaughter of
George III, is one of the captains. (The
Duke of Teck has been since account-
ed for.)

Among the lieutenants is the young
Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Wick-
low, D. C. Marjoribanks, the only son
and heir of Lord Tweedmouth; Gerald
Ward, son of the late Earl of Dudley,
and his brother, R. Ward; A. V. Meade,
son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, and A.
E. B. O'Neill, son and heir of Baron
O'Neill.

Here are some of the officers: Major
J. H. G. Bing, half brother of the Earl
of Strathford, who married Mrs. Colgate;
Captain E. Daring, brother of Lord
Revelstoke; Captain Lord W. A. Cav-
endish Bontick, half brother of the
Duke of Portland; Captain Lord G.

(Continued on Page 2.)

NO AID FOR HOSPITAL

Incurables to Have No
Public Money.

MATTER FOR LEGISLATURE

Council of State Strikes Out Appro-
priation on Attorney General
Cooper's Advice.

Yesterday's session of the Council of
State was peaceful and marked by none
of the pyrotechnics of the days when
the Court of Claims bill was under
consideration. The members settled
down to plain, routine work, and trans-
acted considerable unfinished business.

President Dole, Ministers Mott-
Smith, Young and Cooper, and Coun-
cillors Isenberg, Achi, Kaulakou, Jones,
Allen, Elna, Gonsalves and Kennedy
were present.

Attorney General Cooper rendered a
report upon the item covering the pro-
posed appropriation of \$25,000 for the
incurables' hospital, as follows:

Mr. President.
In regard to line 36a, Act 4, Endow-
ment of Hospital for Incurables, \$25-
000, which was referred to me by the
Council of State, I have to say that I
find nothing in the Constitution or laws
of the Republic of Hawaii which would
prevent the legislature from passing an
appropriation for this purpose. I believe
the item is objectionable on account of
its indefiniteness. It should state more
specifically what hospital is meant. I
think also, in view of the fact that the
Constitutional Convention inserted an
article in the Constitution prohibiting
the appropriation of public moneys for
the support or benefit of any sectarian
denominational or private school, that a
similar restriction might well be incor-
porated in this appropriation.

As this appropriation has been pre-
sented to the Council of State for pas-
sage, I desire to call the attention of
the Council of State to the clause au-
thorizing appropriation of moneys by
the Council, more particularly the limi-
tation of power as to the nature of ap-
propriations to be passed by the Coun-
cil. I believe this question should be
decided by the Council, as to whether
or not this appropriation comes within
the limitations specified by section 6 of
Article 81 of the Constitution.

I desire also to call the attention of
the Council of State to the wording of
President McKinley's telegram dated
March 6th, 1900, sent through Secretary
of State Hay, which reads as follows:
"The President has not considered it
wise to convene the old legislature, ex-
pecting the Council of State to provide
for requisite expenditures until
Congress elects (enacts?) the Hawaiian
Territorial bill, he approves Act No. 1
of the Council of State."

Is this an appropriation contemplated
by the authority conferred by President
McKinley by this dispatch? It appears
to me that it is open to serious ques-
tion. I feel, however, that it is not for
me to make a definite ruling on either
of the last two points mentioned, nec-
essarily calling the attention of the Coun-
cil of State to what seems to me to be
the questions in doubt respecting the
passage of this appropriation by the
Council of State at this time.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY E. COOPER,
Attorney-General.

Mr. Sanford S. Dole, President Repub-
lic of Hawaii.

Jones made a motion that the item be
stricken out on account of the uncer-
tainty of the power of the Council to
make such an appropriation. Mr. Allen
stated his opinion in asking that the
item be passed, which was conditioned
upon the raising of \$100,000 by private
subscription to accompany the govern-
ment fund. Achi objected to the pas-
sage of the item, believing it was a
matter for the Legislature to pass upon.

Minister Young also felt that under
the circumstances the item should be
stricken out in view of the report made
by the Attorney General. Mr. Allen, as
one of the committee reporting the pas-
sage of the item, said he was very glad
to know that the feeling of the Council
was in favor of the appropriation, but
doubtful of the expediency of the Coun-
cil passing upon the item.

President Dole put the motion to
strike the item out. The response in
favor of the motion was almost as weak
as the contrary raising of hands, but
the former prevailed, and the hospital
for incurables will now have to depend
entirely upon outside subscriptions.

Morgue Building.

The appropriation for the new
morgue and appliances was brought up
as unfinished business. Isenberg asked
if the amount was intended for the erec-
tion of a stone building. If a wooden
building was put up it might have to
be burned down again as the old one
was. Minister Young replied that he
did not think the specifications were for
a stone building. Mr. Kennedy
said he would object to the placing of
the morgue in Kakaako, and the Min-
ister said he did not approve of the
proposed location, as the district would
soon be built up and the morgue would
be a bad feature for the place.

Councilor Allen stated that members
of the Board of Health had been all
over the city looking for a suitable lo-

cation, but in every case where they
made application for a site, they were
refused. The committee had also re-
ported against building the morgue
near the present pest house.

The item was, however, finally pas-
sed as in the bill.
An item for \$1,900 covering the pay-
roll for the new Beretania street pump
was inserted in Act 3 and passed. Also
an appropriation of \$8,100 was made
to cover the expenses of running and
coaling the pumping plant for the next
eighteen months.

Plumbing Inspectors.

The deferred item of \$6,000 for pay
of a plumbing inspector and two as-
sistants was passed yesterday.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 2 were
taken up one by one and considered in
connection with the committee report
thereon. The sections were passed up-
on exactly upon the recommendations of
the committee, and upon motion of
Mr. Isenberg were referred with the
title of Act 3 to the Finance Commit-
tee to be corrected and printed.

The title of Act 3 was read and pas-
sed. Moved that section and the entire
bill be referred to the Finance Com-
mittee for correction and re-print.
Passed.

Minister Cooper made a statement as
to the drawing of double salaries by
employees of the government. During
the plague epidemic double pay was
drawn, largely on the part of the mil-
itary. The law on the subject reads
that no person drawing as high as \$1800
per annum, can receive any other salary
during that time from the government.
Conditions were different, said Cooper,
during the epidemic just passed, in
which doctors had to do much outside
work, or work that was not regularly
in their departments, and therefore
were entitled to receive extra salaries.
The Council adjourned at 4:10 until
Monday at 3 p. m.

SYDNEY'S WAYS MAKE WOOD MAD

President of Board of Health Com-
plaints of Unsatisfactory Bills
From That Port.

Righteous indignation was written
in every line of the countenance of
President C. B. Wood of the Board of
Health yesterday. He arraigned in no
uncertain terms the unsatisfactory
condition of the bills of health brought
to this port by steamships from the
south.

"It is almost impossible," said the
doctor, "to learn anything aboard the
steamships from Australia concerning
the health conditions of the ports from
which they hail. When the Moana
was here on her last trip there was ab-
solutely no statement on her bill of
health that would indicate the condi-
tions in Sydney. When the Malowara
came in on Wednesday it was the
same thing all over again. I boarded
her with the pilot and had a most dif-
ficult time in gaining any information
about the plague in Australia. Nobody
seemed to know how many deaths
there had been in Sydney or how far
the infected district was from the
waterfront. Information regarding
Honolulu I furnished willingly; in
fact I handed out a typewritten state-
ment which was practically a complete
story of the bubonic plague here from
its beginning.

"Sydney need not fear us; it is Ho-
nolulu that has good cause to guard
against that port. There's more dan-
ger from Sydney now, with its twenty-
seven cases of plague already, than
there ever was from Honolulu.

"Honolulu has given every single
vessel that has left here a full state-
ment of the conditions existing in this
city. Sydney has never done this, and
instructions have gone forward bear-
ing on the matter most emphatically,
and it is hoped that the authorities at
Sydney, informed through the Consul,
will hereafter provide satisfactory bills
of health to all vessels leaving that
port."

Quarantine is a bad thing for pa-
tience. Patience sometimes ceases to
be a virtue where the yellow flag is
concerned. At least this proved to be
the case with Captain Watts of the
bark Pactolus on Wednesday. His ves-
sel is bound for New York with sugar
—a good, long five months' voyage
around Cape Horn. Captain Watts
had business ashore and made up his
mind that if he did put foot in Hono-
lulu any bacilli which he might pos-
sibly pick up would be blown out of
his garments and soaked out of his
skin many times before he reached
Sandy Hook, and that he would not be
placing New York in jeopardy by
transacting his business ashore here.
So he came ashore.

The Planter's Association hinted at
taking the captain's cargo away in con-
sequence, but the owner of the vessel
had no objections to offer to the cap-
tain's action.

FIGURES OF IMMIGRATION.

Board's Biennial Report Shows Many
Interesting Figures.

During the biennial period ending
with last year the Board of Immigra-
tion has issued permits to the differ-
ent sugar plantations for the importa-
tion of 40,559 Japanese contract labor-
ers. The immigration of Chinese has
ceased altogether. Only 600 laborers
were brought into this country from
Europe. There has been expended
about \$13,520 for encouraging immigra-
tion exclusive of Asiatic, out of the
\$50,000 appropriated for that purpose.
The cost of the Galicians coming was
\$6,110 and of the Spanish and Portu-
guese, per steamship Victoria, \$7,410.
Tables indicating the statistics of the
sugar production and laborers employ-
ed by each plantation are included in
the report of the Board.

BRITONS ONCE MORE FALL IN A BOER TRAP

(Continued from page 1.)

Montague-Douglas-Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch; Captain T. W. Brand, son and heir of Viscount Hampden; Captain J. Downey, son and heir of Viscount Downey.

Lieutenant Sir J. P. Milbanke, Bart; Lieutenant D. B. H. Anderson-Pelham, brother of the Earl of Yarborough; Lieutenant G. B. Portman, son of Viscount Portman; Lieutenant T. Lister, son and heir of Lord Ribblesdale; Lieutenant F. W. Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby; Lieutenant W. G. S. Cadogan, son of the very wealthy Earl of Cadogan; Lieutenant H. K. Maxwell, son and heir of Lord Farnham; E. B. Meade, another son of the Earl of Clanwilliam; and Lieutenant Lord Howard de Walden.

Boer Prisoners Dying.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, March 31.—The departure of the British transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed in consequence of the sickness among the prisoners. Three died today and twelve have died during the week.

Arrangements are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of General Cronje's men when captured were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone and little strength was left them to fight disease. Moreover, the confinement on shipboard is equally irksome to men who have been accustomed to outdoor life.

Kipling on Joubert.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The next issue of Harper's Weekly will contain a poem by Rudyard Kipling on General Joubert, which was sent by cable from South Africa. Two of the three verses follow:

With those that bred, with those that loosed the strife
He had no part, whose hands were clean of gain;
But subtle, strong and stubborn, gave his life
To a lost cause and knew the gift was vain.

Later shall rise a people sane and great,
Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one,
Telling old battles over without hate,
Noblest his name shall pass from sire to son.

Cronje Sails for St. Helena.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.—General Cronje, Colonel Schiel and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena tonight. Two small parties of Boers escaped from the Green Point tract. One party was traced to a railway train, which was stopped and searched near Cape Town. The Boers jumped through one of the windows of the train and got away.

Webster Davis Talks.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: After Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock sent to Webster Davis a brief note in which he said the President has asked him to announce that Mr. Davis' resignation has been accepted to take effect April 4, Mr. Davis felt at liberty then to talk freely upon the South African situation, and to a friend he related the history of his trip.

"My journey was uneventful until we crossed the Transvaal border and stopped at Koomatipoort," he says. "There the whole neighborhood turned out and welcomed me. At station after station the station-master would come to the car, touch his red cap and ask if there was anything he could do for my comfort. "Yet the English told me with great positiveness that the savage Boers would shoot me as soon as they learned I spoke English. They tell this lie so much at Cape Town that they even got Colonel Skene, our Consul there, to believe it. At Pretoria, I was given a cordial greeting. Marvelous to state, during all the time I was there not one man asked me whether I favored the British or the Boers.

"I viewed the defenses of Pretoria, and I consider them impregnable. I do not believe the English troops will ever pass the line of hills surrounding the town, bristling as they are with high-power Krupp and Creusot guns.

"There seems a very general impression that the guns used by the Boers in the field were taken from the fortresses at Pretoria, but I saw every earthwork and fort surrounding the town and I could not see where any guns had been removed. They were all there and formidable they looked.

"When I describe the city as impregnable, I speak from the judgment of a man of common sense. Pretoria lies in a basin surrounded by rugged hills, affording most admirable opportunity for defense. While there I learned enough to know that the city is one vast storehouse of foodstuffs and ammunition.

"What impressed me most was the natural bigness of that grand old man, Kruger. I consider him as possessed of more of the elements of greatness than any man I ever met. At 75 he is as full of vigor as the average man who owns up to twenty years less. His versatility impressed me deeply.

"I have it on unimpeachable authority that the battle of Colenso, where Buller was crushed by the Boers, was planned entirely by the Boers. Joubert carried out Kruger's instructions to the letter and won that tactical victory by the directions of an old man away up there in Pretoria.

"I was present at the battle of Spion Kop and saw a thin line of Boers drive an army before them. After the fight I walked over the field and counted the dead bodies of 125 Englishmen in one trench, where the Boers had placed them for burial. During my stay in the neighborhood I visited every laager in the lines surrounding the city and talked with scores of officers and men.

"I visited the lines along the Tugela, where Buller and his forty thousand men were held at bay, and I speak from the most positive knowledge when I say that all of the Boer troops in that region numbered but 7,000. With this force Joubert and Botha held Buller

back and kept White and his 15,000 men corralled in the town. "When Cronje was threatened 3,000 men were sent to him from Ladysmith, leaving about 4,000 to face the 50,000 men of the enemy.

"At the battle of the Little Tugela, when Buller was again driven back upon Chieveley, I saw General Louis Botha in action and I consider him the greatest of the Dutch commanders. When the fighting began Botha was sauntering along behind the line of trenches watching his men taking careful shots at the advance of the British force.

"For half an hour after we could first detect the movement there was not much excitement but all at once there was a rush of cavalry and artillery and the double-quick of infantry in open order. The bullets began to patter around us and two burghers were hit close beside Botha. He seemed to awake instantly and sprang down into the trench exclaiming 'Shoot, shoot' in Dutch. As the word was carried along the lines he caught up the rifle from the hands of a dead burgher and began making quick but careful shots at the foe.

"Five minutes and it was over, as quickly as the rush had begun. From the Boer side it was like the Kipling

SHOT AT THE PRINCE.

Heir of Britain's Throne Has a Narrow Escape.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—As the train was leaving the Northern Railroad station with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, a man, presumed to be an anarchist or a Boer sympathizer, fired a revolver at the Prince of



THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Wales but missed His Royal Highness. The Prince was in the State carriage which, with its plate glass windows, gives a fair view of the interior. Just as the train was starting, at 3:30 p. m., the would-be assassin jumped on the footboard of the car and fired through the glass. The bullet was deflected and the Prince escaped injury. There was great excitement following the arrest of the man, in the midst of which the train steamed out. The Prince and Princess of Wales are going to Copenhagen to attend the birthday anniversary of King Christian, which occurs on April 8th.

descriptions—a fight with the Fuzzy Wuzzies in the desert. "At Pretoria I met President Steyn. I also learned that there is no truth in the report coming from English sources concerning dissensions between the two presidents. They are in perfect accord.

"As I said before, I do not believe the British will ever enter Pretoria. Even the women of the town are supplied with rifles and are daily practicing in marksmanship. Some of them are very expert, and their average shooting is good. The strength of Kruger and his burghers lies in the belief that God is with them."

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Abstracts of the War Bulletines from South Africa.

The Boers are in need of medicines. Brabant's Horse occupied Wepener unopposed.

British cavalry are in urgent need of remounts. The Rand mines are said to have been shut down.

Complaints are made about the quality of British army beef and boots. President Steyn has gone to Ladysmith to stir up the Free Staters to renewed resistance.

Imperial Federation has received a tremendous impulse from the war. Even Ireland is more loyal.

Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer forces variously from 3,000 to 5,000.

Mafeking was still besieged on March 26th, and there are rumors that General Buller is preparing to advance.

The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British and will probably delay the march of Lord Roberts northward.

There is a discredited report that Capt. Carl Reichmann, U. S. A., the American military attaché with the Boers, helped to defeat Col. Broadwood's column.

Lord Methuen has issued the following notification at Kimberley: "I have received instructions that if any disturbance occurs west of the Vaal river, my force is to return and punish the rebels immediately."

her of the prisoners to St. Helena, via explained that this policy was partially dictated by military considerations. Details received of the scenes on Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, when Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show that the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hooted and tried to reach Parliament House protected by police. The people shouted "Traitor!" but he succeeded in reaching the House. Finally the people again sang "God Save the Queen," when he raised his hat amid the cheers and was heard to say, "Reserve your judgment."

QUEEN IN IRELAND.

Her Majesty Received in Dublin by Amiable Crowds.

DUBLIN, April 4, 11:45 a. m.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in thirty years. The disembarkation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan and their staffs greeted her Majesty and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before huge and good-natured crowds. At the entrance to the city the Queen received an address of welcome, and banded the Lord Mayor the following reply:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish dominion. I came to this fair country to seek a change and rest, and to re-visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave men who are glorifying the Irish name in South Africa."

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Tribune's Dublin correspondent, describing the decorations is the city, says:

There is a continuous line of bunting from the landing place at Kingstown to the gates of Phoenix Park. Every house on the road to Dublin makes a brave show of bunting. Stands for spectators have been erected at many points. Pembroke town hall is profusely decorated and the Clyde road and other highways are decked with red and green masts and festooned with streamers and rosettes. The scenic artist of the Gaiety Theater has improvised an Irish castle at Upper Leeson street, where the Lord Mayor will meet the Queen. It is a massive gateway, or triumphal arch, surmounted by two castellated turrets. From this entrance gate the Queen will drive to Merrion Square through continuous lines of Venetian masts and gaily decorated houses. At the southern corner of the square she will pass the house where Daniel O'Connell lived and there will be flags there as a token of welcome. Thence she will go through a series of broad avenues, where the electric railway posts are boxed in red and masts opposite in blue, and where the house lines are lighted up with a splendid blaze of color. Shabby Clare street will be transformed into loveliness by lines of streamers, festoons of artificial flowers and crimson and gold shields.

One of the Queen's finest glimpses will be up Grattan street as she turns toward College Green, for the roadway is hung overhead with banners, and the sides are festooned with a double line of streamers and flowers. Red and green masts tipped with golden harps lead on to the impressive entrance of the college, where these words are emblazoned, "God Bless Our Queen." This is the center of Dublin, where the famous Parliament chamber blocks the way toward Sackville street, with its splendid monuments. The Queen will pass its Ionic colonnades with their line architectural lines and drive by the statue of Grattan, which stands on the site once selected for a memorial to the Prince Consort.

Dame street is a magnificent blaze of color as far as the entrance to Dublin Castle and the City Hall, whence the route of the procession leads westward across the Liffey to the north quays. The decorations are quite during the remainder of the route along the river to the gate of Phoenix Park, but there are fine effects of color at Four Courts. The Queen will not drive through Sackville street, which is the pride of Dublin, nor will she pass either of the two Protestant cathedrals. She will not have even a distant view of Kilmalnam, where Parnell once negotiated peace with the Gladstone Government, and she will be conducted to the vice regal lodge without passing the spot where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated.

The decorations of the city are as general as they are brilliant and tasteful. Red is the dominant color rather than green, but there is no lack of genuine Irish appreciation of the Queen's character and virtues. The inscriptions on the house fronts are hearty and affectionate, and the sincerity of the welcome which the Queen will receive cannot be questioned.

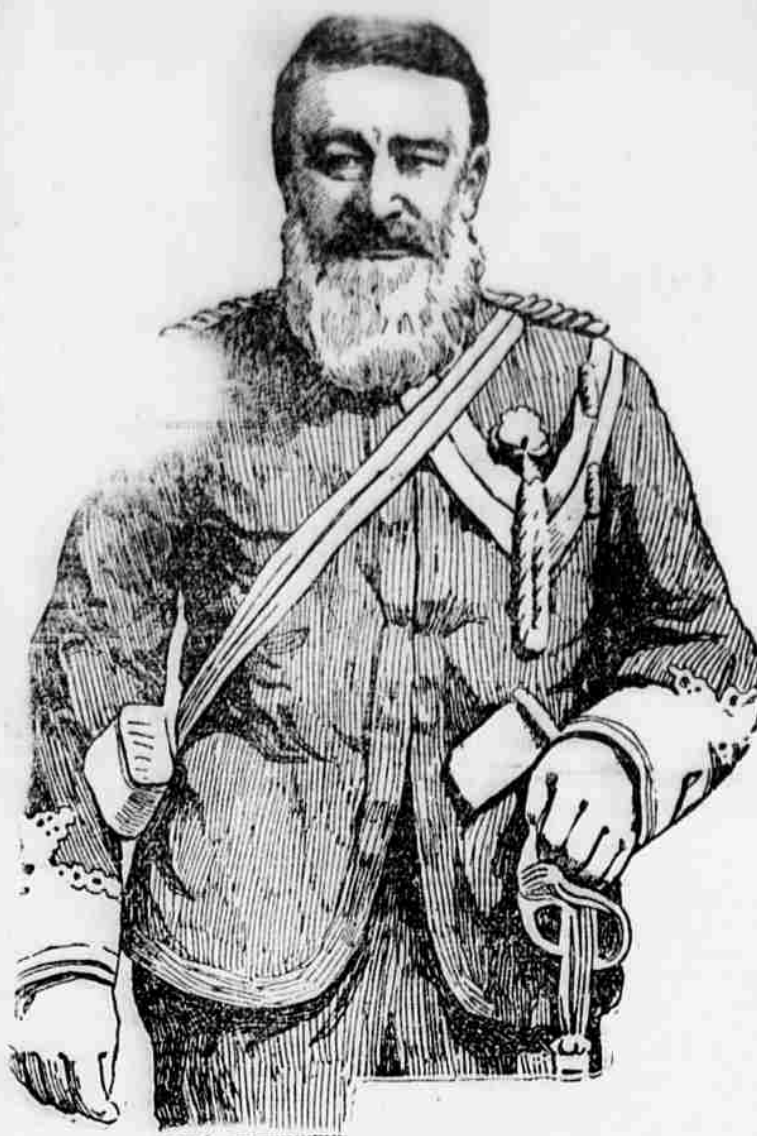
HAWAII IN THE HOUSE.

Contract Labor is a Bone of Contention.

Under the special order made some time ago the House went into committee of the whole to consider the Hawaiian civil government bill. The debate is to last until Thursday, on which day at 4 o'clock the vote is to be taken. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Territories, who is in charge of the measure, made the opening speech in support of it.

Knox said: "The Hawaiian Islands are the Gibraltar of the Pacific in war, the key of the Pacific in peace, the paradise of the Pacific ever. Hawaii is now American territory, by the solemn agreement of two independent nations. But while Hawaii is United States territory, it does not possess a United States government, only a skeleton of the republic of Hawaii remains. The government provided by the annexation resolution was but temporary, intended to last until Congress should establish a government. There is entire absence of representation—a government entirely un-American, while

THE LATE GENERAL JOUBERT.



(From his latest photograph.)

PORTO RICO BILL.

It Passes the Senate by a Majority of Nine.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—This was a notable day in the Senate. It brought to a close the sharpest and most prolonged debate upon any measure since those debated during the memorable "war Congress" two years ago. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the votes were begun upon the Porto Rican tariff and civil government bill and pending amendments, and less than an hour later the measure about which there has been so much contention in and out of Congress was passed by a majority of nine, the final vote being 40 to 31. Only committee amendments were adopted.

Nature's Way.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kikapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kikapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kikapoo Indian Oil. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

HAWAII'S EXHIBIT.

It May be Frozen Out of the French Exposition.

NEW YORK, April 4.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Commissioner-General Peck has suggested to Secretary Hay the advisability of excluding the American dependencies from participation in the American exhibit at the Paris exposition.

Mr. Peck bases the exclusion upon the prospective delay in the installation of exhibits from these several islands and in the case of Hawaii and the Philippines intimates that fear of bubonic plague may cause the French Government some uneasiness. It is likely that the department will concur in Mr. Peck's suggestion.

Major Potter, secretary of the Hawaiian Commission to the Paris Exposition, said last night that the above would not interfere with the commission's plans. He will go ahead with his work.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Board of Health

are urging the Government to hasten the building of a

Filter Plant for

Honolulu owing to the fact that TYPHOID FEVER which is now epidemic is caused by the use of

Impure Water

You cannot afford to wait any longer. Buy one of

OUR
Germ
Proof
Filters

The price is

\$6.50

Capacity Six Gallons and is Easily Kept Clean.

W. W.
DIMOND
& CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES for Coal or Wood.
NEW BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-TOKER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Eczema, Erysipelas, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, and all other ailments, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Itch and Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a specific for Great and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted to cure anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c, 50c, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is a specific to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Workings in bottles and substitutes are sometimes obtained by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT THIS MARK ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Wailua Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ARGUMENTS WAX WARM

Council of State Has
Lively Session.

COURT OF CLAIMS UP

Many Orators Expounding Differing
Ideas Make the Hours
Interesting.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Hawaiian Government should pay all just claims for losses caused by the action taken by the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague; that is, losses caused by the burning of houses, furniture and goods by direct order of the Board of Health, as well as losses caused by the accidental spread of fire of January 20, 1900, and losses caused by the fencing off of land on which houses have been burned. Further, that the Council of State most earnestly advise the Executive Council to appoint a new Court of Claims of five members, at least three of whom shall be business men. April 11, 1900. Bolte's amendment to Achi's resolution.

The Court of Claims had another inning yesterday in the Council of State, and came out of it badly scarred. Achi's resolution attacking the rules of the Court had the floor and a lively debate resulted as soon as it was read by the secretary. Nearly all the members of the Council took part in the debate, and all the Ministers of the Cabinet, except Mr. Young answered for the Government. The opposition on the part of the members of the Council was particularly noticeable, and threats were made that if the Cabinet had no intention of changing the rules, the resolution would be left on the table indefinitely. Counselors Bolte, Jones, Achi, Ka-ne, Kennedy, and Kauukou kept up a running fire of questions aimed at the Cabinet Ministers, and spicy tilts occurred now and then.

The Cabinet's contention is that the Court of Claims is only appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the legal responsibility for the fire losses, and intimate that that is the only interpretation that can be given to Secretary Hay's telegram, authorizing the appointment of a "Court of Claims" to make awards and judgments, in conformity with the Hawaiian law. The Executive and Ministers take the meaning of this telegram to be that the Court itself is to be constituted and clothed with legal authority "in conformity with Hawaiian law." On the other hand the majority of the councilors are of the opinion that the telegram authorizes the Court of Claims to adjudicate the losses in conformity with Hawaiian law; that the duty of the court is to see that the claims made are reasonable and just, and when found so to the satisfaction of the court, to pay them out of the funds appropriated by the Council of State or the Legislature. This majority claims the government is entirely responsible, legally and morally, for all losses incurred by the people who have suffered by the acts of the Board of Health. The fire of January 20th, although for the greater loss accidental, still was instigated by the Board of Health. The councilors claim there is no question of the legal responsibility of the local government.

The Cabinet members one by one took up the cudgel in defense of the policy of the government. Minister Damon did not hesitate to express his feelings in the matter by saying that "revolutionary methods were becoming more and more apparent in the developments attending the suppression of bubonic plague," and intimated that the sooner camber business methods were employed in disbursing the government funds, the better.

"We are suffering today," said he, "from revolution. The whole trouble in this community is revolution against the ordinary correct processes of law. We have gone beyond that correct process, when we asked the President of the United States for authority to hear these claims. He has granted that. Acting on that authority the commissions of the members of the Court have been signed, rules have been promulgated, and advice has been sought by the Executive of the best legal talent in the community; from some who were positively against the establishment of this Court of Claims. The rules have been made public; the men have received their commissions, and while originally, it was my thought that there should be two laymen in this court, the more I have heard the matter discussed, the more I am convinced that there should be no laymen whatever in the court."

Minister Damon's policy so freely uttered, and which was to all intents and purposes, the policy of the Executive Council, was directly opposed to that of the Council of State.

When the Council was called to order, Counselors Bolte, Allen, Ikenberg, Achi, Kauukou, Ems, Jones, Kennedy, Ka-ne were at their desks, while a full attendance of the Cabinet, including the President was on hand.

Want a New Morgue.

Minister Young asked that the Council consider the request of the Board of Health, calling for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a new morgue (building) and appliances for the same, which is to be erected near the present "pest-

house." The petition was referred to the Interior Department. The report of the committee to which was referred the petition for planning the morgue at \$10,000 for eighteen months was read by Mr. Allen, who favored such appropriations. The report was continued at the time and was not handed in. Counselor Robinson read the report of the Committee on Public Instruction on the new Royal School appropriation of \$75,000, which upon motion of Mr. Kauukou was laid on the table to be considered with the bill. The report is published elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. Wood came in at this juncture, armed with books and statistics on filtration, but asked the Council to proceed until he could arrange his notes.

Achi's Resolution Again.

Mr. Kauukou made a motion that Achi's resolution be taken up from the table and passed. Bolte, however, arose to discuss the resolution before a motion could be put, and said he would not support the resolution in its present form. He thought it was better to talk over the situation a little more. The Council, he thought, had not attacked the Court of Claims on account of its personnel or because it was composed of legal lights entirely. Then addressing President Dole directly the councilor proceeded to discuss the Court of Claims and the rules governing it, step by step. "The President had said on January 22d that all of the members of the court to be appointed would be business men. The government was certainly responsible for all losses caused by the fire in the suppression of plague. He believed Secretary Hay's telegram conveyed this meaning. The losses should be looked after immediately. President McKinley knew of this and his telegram was intended to mean 'pay the losses.' The word adjudicate, was not to adjudicate as to whether the government is liable, but to adjudicate the amounts and see whether the claims are right as to totals." He thought it quite possible that many claims would be for a larger sum than was proper, and that was what the Court of Claims was for—to look out for such matters.

Business Man's Court.

The speaker was of the opinion that business men should adjudicate these losses and he felt they would get along very much faster with the work than a court of lawyers could. "Lawyers always take a long time to adjudicate matters," said Bolte emphatically. Attorney General Cooper smiled blandly at this suggestion.

"I don't see how the liability of the Government can be questioned at all," continued Counselor Bolte. "If I have a fire in my yard and my neighbor's house burns down on account of it, I presume I would be held liable for it, would I not?" A general nodding of heads affirmed his statement.

The councilor reminded the Executive Council that when a building on South street was condemned as plague-smitten, the people were brought into the streets under guard prior to being sent into a detention camp. They had their little hand bags and valises but they were not allowed to carry them, and they lost their all. The government he contended was liable for such losses. It was not a question in which lawyers should attempt to ascertain the government's liability. They were entitled to full payment for what they lost.

Referring to the action of the Board of Health in ordering certain places destroyed by fire, he thought the Board acted clearly in the line of duty. Plague would break out in one house and all the houses surrounding were condemned with it. Since the cholera epidemic inspectors had been going the round of these houses and if they were insubstantial, then they became so under the supervision of the Board of Health. Large sums of money had already been voted for all sorts of expenses, and the burning of houses belongs to the same category—the suppression of plague. Bolte questioned a statement of the Attorney General's, in which the latter had used the term "erroneous" as applied to a popular conception of the Court of Claims' personnel and rules. Mr. Bolte believed that the government was morally responsible.

"President Dole said on January 22nd that the Court should be composed of business men," said Bolte, "and I think he should appoint another Court of Claims with business men in it." Counselor Ka-ne took the floor after the conclusion of Bolte's discussion. He said the resolution of Counselor Achi asked principally to have the Executive's rules changed, and on that account he thought a committee should be appointed from the Council to draft recommendations for whatever changes the Councilors thought were necessary.

Jones Warms Up.

Counselor Jones looked as if he wanted to say something, and when he had the opportunity, he said enough to evoke the first applause which has marked the dignity of the Council proceedings in the present session. He denounced those who during the happenings of January, 1893, failed to stand shoulder to shoulder with those who helped to establish the Provisional Government, and reminded them of their attitude then. This caused a ripple of applause to come from the Council members. Again, when allusion was made to certain ones who, during the Spanish-American war, protested against violating the laws of neutrality, and rushed into print with columns of newspaper articles on treaties, the Councilors broke out into prolonged hand-clapping. Counselor Jones made many forceful remarks against the present attitude of the Cabinet in the Court of Claims appointments and rules, and called forth a sharp retort from Attorney General Cooper.

Mr. Jones thought Mr. Achi's resolution was a little too abrupt, and that it should be toned down somewhat. He agreed with Counselor Bolte that the Court should be composed of business men, and he expressed himself as certain that the whole community believed the legal question was not pertinent to the settlement of claims. He felt also that the community at large was of one mind—that the Government was morally and legally liable for all losses sustained by the sufferers. "When the Board was about to burn a large amount of property in Chinatown, they asked the Executive Council for \$250,000, with which to pay for that much merchandise which they considered was a menace to the pub-

lic health. Those of us who have no legal beliefs believe that the moral responsibility of the Government is far above of the loss, merchandise, which is warming up. I remember when the revolution of '93 was coming on, a gentleman came to my house and gave his opinion as a military man that it was impossible to overcome the monarchy from a purely military point of view. That same man had again announced that the steps we were taking then were illegal. He tried to prevent it.

The same gentleman, when the Spanish-American war broke out, filled columns of the newspapers with articles on treaties and our duty as a neutral Government, etc., to show that we had no right to enter into the affairs of the United States. I thank you gentlemen who had the nerve to stand by the Government." (Applause.)

"Now we come to this matter of claims appointments. There is no question about our moral responsibility. I say, meet it like men, and put in that Court of Claims men who have some idea of values. I have no personal feeling against any man in the present Court, but when it is asserted here that they stand only for the legal responsibility of the Government, it is time to make a change in them. If that is to be the policy of the Government, then I will never give my vote to take that bill off the table."

As Jones sat down and wiped his face, another storm of applause greeted his words, and the Councilor looked volumes of thanks. "When the Executive Council is ready to look at the moral liability as well as the legal obligation of the Government," he asserted from his seat, "I am sure you will find he Councilors to a man ready to take that bill from the table."

President Dole at this stage of the proceedings interposed in favor of Dr. Wood, who signified his willingness to address the Council on the subject of filtered water and the alarming prevalence of typhoid fever in Honolulu, caused by bad water. His address appears elsewhere.

Loss of Rents.

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Wood's talk, Counselor Jones again took the floor, and stated his disapproval of the clause in the rules, which says no loss of rents will be considered by the Court of Claims. He contended that this would be a hardship on those who yet have to pay rents on their leaseholds in order to retain them, despite the fact that the Board of Health has fenced in all the property. This he felt was unfair and unjust.

Minister Cooper next took up the debate. He said that the remarks of Mr. Jones were rather pointed. There was still a misunderstanding as to the power of the Executive. The Cabinet had no power to change the laws or general principles of law. He thought the criticism of the Executive's rules and appointments came from the idea that the Government had the power to change them at will. He was sure that the Executive was as certain of the position the Executive Council had taken as the Council of State felt it was entirely wrong. The establishment of the Claims Court was to provide a Court by special act to have jurisdiction over claims of tort. The general principles of law, he asserted, would govern in the adjudication of the claims.

The Court of Claims, in his opinion and that of the Executive Council, was for the purpose of ascertaining the legal liability of the Government. This was his first and last contention.

"Don't accuse us of doing anything wrong. We have done what we consider is right. We have as warm hearts in our bodies as you have," he said. "We have gone to the extreme limit of our authority, and we have done all that we thought could be done under the circumstances."

Questions came from various members, but the Attorney General warded them off by saying he was not prepared to pass his opinion off-handed on points of law.

Mott-Smith Takes a Hand.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs desired to state his position clearly with relation to the government's responsibility. Examples had been cited as to what was done in the cholera epidemic but the question under consideration at the present time was an entirely different matter. The local government was now responsible for its acts to President McKinley and consideration should be had for him. McKinley had given the order which called into existence the Council of State. The President had approved of the appointment of five persons for the Court of Claims, and to make rules "in conformity with the Hawaiian law." He placed the same construction on the telegram as the others of the cabinet, and he did not think there was anything in the executive order of President Dole that was intended to deprive claimants of their right to apply to the legislature if they so desired.

Achi tried to pin the Minister down to the statement that the government was certain it was not legally responsible for the losses, but the latter said he would pass no opinion as to the liability of the government. Words were bandied between the two gentlemen in which Mr. Ka-ne joined, and matters began to get tangled when President Dole interposed with the remark that the executive order was his, and he was more familiar with its reading. He said any man could go before the legislature and that body would then be the sole judge of the merits of his claim.

Achi thought the reading of the President's telegram was clear; that the work of the Court of Claims was to make awards and judgments for which the government was morally and legally responsible. Mr. Achi said he believed he was right in asking the Council to pass his resolution. It was fair to the people that the rules be changed and he would not vote for the appropriation bill if they were not changed.

Mr. Bolte proposed an amendment to the resolution, as above. Achi accepted the amendment.

Mr. Damon then stated his opinion as to the reason for the Cabinet's adhesion to its position. "If a man feels he cannot trust this tribunal," said he, "such a claimant has an undoubted right to go before the legislature and present his claim, and that body will have the right to decide what he shall receive. 'The people are responsible and to blame for the burning of Chinatown!' continued the Minister raising his voice. 'They would not rest until the whole of the district was burned down. You cannot say the Board did

it, but that the Executive Council did it. The people did it! Things were done illegally! The people cheered when the buildings were burning. Money was taken from the public treasury through expense illegally incurred. We submitted to it, and it will be a long time before we can get through with this matter. I feel that our only safe course is to try to get back to legal methods."

Counselor Jones somewhat angrily asked of the Minister of Finance whether the Council of State was responsible for the spending of this "illegal money you speak of."

The Minister calmly replied that Counselor Jones had used much stronger language in the Council than he thought was necessary. Before the Minister could finish his reply the councilor said, "Because it was recommended by the Executive Council of this country. That is the reason, sir."

Ka-ne moved that the resolution together with Bolte's amendment be deferred until today, when both will be made the special order of the day.

ORIENTALS UNITE

The Chinese and Japanese Merchants' Union Organized.

The Japanese and Chinese merchants of Honolulu are to become united; this is one outcome of the big mass meeting of Orientals last Saturday night.

At a meeting at the rooms of the United Chinese Society the benefits and general results of the organization were the subjects of earnest discussion. It was the sense of the meeting that Japanese and Chinese merchants have many common interests, they handle goods affected by the same conditions and that the organization would further their mutual interests in every way.

It has been decided to organize under the title of the Chinese and Japanese Merchants' Union. The complete formation of the union will not be completed until further meetings have been held. The Japanese and the Chinese are to be equally represented in the affairs and the business of the association will be similar to that of other mercantile organizations, while its office will be also to handle matters peculiar to their own special lines of commerce as well as those things affecting the interests of both nationalities.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

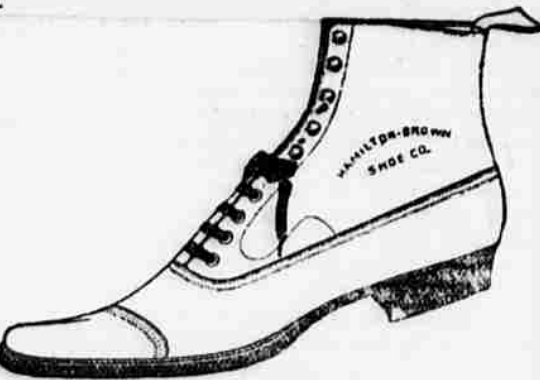
We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs. The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Major Geo. C. Kirkman, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Philippines, has been dismissed the service for having insulted Archbishop Chapelle while drunk.

A CORKING

Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.



Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici. Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

.....LIMITED.....

Young Girls

How easy it is for young girls to go into the "decline." They eat less and less, become paler and paler and can hardly drag through the day. They are on the steady downward course. Iron does them no good; strychnine and biters all fail. They need a food that will nourish them better, and a medicine that will correct their disease.

Scott's Emulsion

is both of these, elegantly and permanently combined. The Cod-Liver Oil makes the blood richer, and this gives better color to the face. The hypophosphites of lime and soda act as a strong tonic to the nerves. Soon the weight increases, the digestion improves and health returns.

At all druggists; 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y. C.

WEAVER COME TO GRIEF.

Yacht Norma in Pawn and Commodore in Trouble.

"Commodore" Weaver's jolly ocean jaunt is paid. The Call says the Norma has been seized for debt at Auckland. For three years Weaver has been cruising about the world in the yacht Norma, formerly of New York. At Auckland Weaver was received with distinguished consideration and became the honored guest of a local yacht club. The Norma was made the flagship of the squadron. Weaver was lavishly entertained, and in return gave a splendid entertainment on credit aboard the Norma. He borrowed money in sums of \$1000 or less. Finally, his creditors becoming suspicious, the Norma was seized for debt.

The "commodore" left Auckland by the mail steamer for Sydney, where he said remittances from New York were due him. But according to last accounts these had not arrived, and the Norma was still in pawn at Auckland. Weaver will be arrested by the police should he return to New York. "Prince" Peterson, now in Honolulu, sailed from here with Weaver but learned his wiles in time to return home before the schemer had fled.

One of the reasons why Governor Leary was removed from Guam is his order forbidding the celebration of Saint's days. Leary issued fourteen surprising proclamations.

J. H. & CO. — J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO. — J. V. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER E. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.

COUNCIL AND COURT.

The Executive Council and the Council of State are still divided as to the meaning of Secretary Hay's telegram authorizing the Court of Claims to do business. To the average lay mind there is nothing obscure in the message, which reads as follows:

The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian law.

There seems to be nothing cryptogrammatic about this. It plainly instructs such Court of Claims as may be appointed, to find out what people lost by the burning of Chinatown and to make settlements accordingly. The losses are to be paid in money appropriated by the Council of State. We cannot see a suggestion in the message that the business of the Court is to merely determine Government liability for fire losses. If the plea is good that this is all that can be done in conformity with Hawaiian law, it ought to be easy to cite the statutes and stop the row, leaving Washington to amend its instructions at the request of this Government.

How would it do for the Council of State, after finishing other urgent business, to adjourn until the Executive can get new rulings on the points at issue from Washington?

LIQUOR AND GERMS.

The Star wonders why so much liquor of fancy brands and cost was needed by the plague-fighters. The innocence of the Star surprises us. Does it not know that it was necessary to locate the foods and drinks most favorable to the nourishing and propagation of bubonic germs and list them as a warning to the public? Having heard that Honeyeuckle gin and Green River whisky contained snakes what was more natural and becoming in the detention camp bacteriologists than to expect them for plague microbes? Was it wrong to do the thing thoroughly? We should say not! With a really noble industry and zeal these all fresco scientists tackled the job and followed it up so long as a suspected drop was left in the barrel or the demijohn. To make assurance doubly sure, the Honeyeuckle gin and Green River whisky were tested in abstruse combinations. For example, a culture was made of Green River whisky with just a dash of Angostura, a soupcon of Vermouth, a large tablespoonful of pulverized sugar and a few drops of lime juice. This was tested scientifically both with ice and without; and though various vertebral and quadrumanous things were found no plague germs were discovered. Experiments were also made with A. B. C. beer, Palm Tree gin and Zinfandel. Each was administered in alternate doses night and day without the aid of the hypodermic needle, and although a patient's temperature occasionally rose to 160, while his eyes were glassy and cerebral buboes rapidly developed, the ultimate diagnosis—though sometimes confused by persistent signs of headache and nausea—was "no plague." We submit to the Star that the scientific knowledge thus gained was worth the paltry thousands that it cost.

Would President Dewey turn the Government over to his Democratic wife as Admiral Dewey did his gift house?

The fact that a good many Boer prisoners are dying does not necessarily reflect upon the humanity of the British. The latter are probably doing their best to make the Boers comfortable, but many of the men are old, all are homesick, while anxiety for families left in the swirl of the war, the lack of customary exercise and maladies brought on by hard service, sufficiently account for growing Boer mortality. As a rule imprisonment of soldiers kills more of them than battles do.

Mr. Williams, in his letter to an Eastern Journal, speaks of the habit which some observers fall into here, of classing the Portuguese among the dark races. He suggests, by inference, that the mistake would not be made if writers did not jump at "immediate" conclusions. It is perhaps well to say for the benefit of those who take snapshot racial views that a man to be white does not necessarily have red cheeks and flaxen hair. If he did, some millions of Americans, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Swiss, Italians and Spaniards would have to yield precedence to the Scandinavian races. The Portuguese, though of the decided brunette type of the Italians and Southern French, are none the less white for that, and justly resent the contrary imputations.

ISLAND REPUBLICANISM.

The lately organized Republican club may be "packed" at its next meeting and the name changed to "The Republican party." A conspiracy of that kind is about. Evidently some one is anxious to get the right to use a name that might be made a lever at Washington in the matter of Territorial appointments. We can imagine no other cause for the scheming that would now form a Republican party here with a haste which practically excludes from the work of organization Republicans from the other islands of the group and from beyond the quarantine lines of this island. Such a "party" would be incomplete, unrepresentative, unauthorized and impotent. As well organize a few village pawnbrokers and call them the National Bankers' Association or an Ancient Order of Hibernians and call it an Irish Republic, as to pack a minor political club in Honolulu with waterfront worthies and what a correspondent of the Advertiser calls "job-chasers," and name it "the Republican Party of Hawaii." The whole scheme, as we have pointed out before is preposterous.

There will be a Republican party formed in the regular way soon after Hawaii obtains, through the passage of the Territorial bill, a right to call itself American; a party acting in accord with the organizing methods of the Republican National Committee; formed by men who pledge themselves to Republican doctrines; a result of invitation and opportunity given to the Republicans of each and every Hawaiian island; a party withal, in which the majority will rule. This is the only kind of a Republican party that can live in Hawaii, and it will be one, we are sure, to enlist the zealous aid of the best friends of good government.

In the meantime if the machine tricksters manage to vest a ward club with the dignified appellation of "the Republican party," they will merely succeed in imitating the three tailors of Tooley street who thought they were the people of England. Republicans, when the proper time comes, will act as if they had never heard of them.

The popularity of the Prince of Wales has made it easy for him in the past to travel about without danger from the assassin. But at Brussels he tempted an anarchist or a Boer sympathizer and narrowly escaped death. As a possible result of this experience his continental visits may become fewer and his projected visit to the Paris fair be given up.

The Republican gains in Kansas are among the signs of the times which will give no comfort to Bryan. They prove that gratitude for McKinley prosperity is still ready and eager to express itself at the polls. With Kansas gone Republican, what hope can Bryan have in the pivotal States of the East, where the cause of prosperity not only enlists the farmers but the great aggregations of capital?

The attacks on the Hawaiian contract labor system in the House have brought all the demagogues to the front with twaddle about "slavery." Contract labor will of course have to go—we expect that—but it is a pity so many Congressmen who know nothing about it and lack the capacity to learn should feel it a duty to delay public business while they show their ignorance.

Mr. Kipling sounds a key note of conciliation in his poem on Joubert which is also voiced in the stirring prose of Winston Churchill. The idea of these writers is that the future British policy in South Africa should be to conciliate the Boers and gradually amalgamate the English and Dutch races, creating in the end a powerful native force. Undoubtedly a people mixed in this way would be prime-movers in the work of civilization. One may know that from what has come of the union of English and Dutch in New York. There are no better Americans or better State-builders than the Roosevelts, Schuylers, Van Hornes and the like, who hark back to the burghers of Manhattan and Schenectady and their English conquerors.

Admiral Dewey's idea that the Presidency is an easy task shows how unfit he is to aspire to it. "Executing the laws of Congress" may seem to be no more difficult than "obeying the orders of a superior officer," but no man ever found it so. The President of the United States should be a public administrator, a diplomat, an organizer of business, a thinker fit to advise Congress as to its policies and to decide upon the merits of legislation that comes from or before the law-making body, and, withal, a keen judge of human nature. In brief, the President should be a trained statesman of the highest type. The most successful ones were of that character, while the least successful were the martial heroes who thought that all they had to do was to "execute the laws of Congress." As for Dewey, a sailor and a fighter—nothing else—his presence in the White House at a time when great civil policies are the order of the day would be a painful anachronism.

If the Powers decide to send a punitive expedition to China, as they ought, the political reform of the old Mongol Empire will need no help from the Bow Wong Association.

Hilo reports an increase of imports between January and February, 1899, and the same period this year of \$72,291.13, or nearly 100 per cent. This is largely owing to the direct communication with the Coast brought about by the plague. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

Mr. Cleveland says that he detests the flamboyant methods of the war party of any nation but he has "as great a disgust for the namby-pamby dwarfs who are afraid to face the lion of war when that war is just." Mr. Cleveland is a changed man. Between 1861 and 1865 his opinion of the "dwarfs" was much better than it was of the war party.

Nothing can stop the commercial growth of Honolulu. During the two most serious plague months, January and February, the total imports were greater by \$1,274,611.05 than they were in the corresponding months of 1899. With the cessation of the plague, and the upward movement in business and population which ought to follow the enactment of a stable Government here, there is no telling to what heights the totals of Hawaiian sea-trade may mount.

The Boston Herald finds another bugbear in the Cullom bill. It is that our Chinese and Japanese are to be made citizens of the United States. How that can be when both nationalities are excluded from the Hawaiian polls by the terms of the Cullom bill and when neither is doing any voting to speak of in the United States, is a more than Chinese puzzle. Perhaps the nervous old grandam of the Herald can clear up the mystery by looking at the grounds in a teacup.

Mr. Bryan must yearn for a calamity that will set the farmers at odds with the times. Wherever he goes he finds the people contented to let well enough alone. Appeals for the restoration of silver meet no response, and arguments against the political and geographical growth of the country awake but feeble enthusiasm. The great need of a Democratic issue is shown by the fanfare over the Porto Rico tariff—a very small matter indeed to influence national politics, and one that may be settled without politics by a Supreme Court decision. But given a calamity like a drought, a panic or an industrial smash and the prospects of the Bryan Democracy would improve like the undertaking trade in war.

Admiral Dewey has been badly advised in the matter of running for the Presidency. He will now find, as he did when he transferred his gift house to his bride, that public regard for him is not so deep as to grant him exemption in criticism or even in assault. From a national hero he may become the derided leader of a political third party, for it is not likely that the Republicans will desert McKinley for him nor the Democrats Bryan. In the meantime the merits of the Manila light and the value of Admiral Dewey's personal participation in it are sure to come in for scathing analysis. Glimpses of what the accusations will be may be had in Joseph Stickney's statement that the Admiral was seasick during the battle and that he withdrew his fleet from in front of the Spaniards not for breakfast—which would have been an absurd interruption of a battle—but because he thought he was getting the worst of it from a much inferior foe. Mr. Stickney, who vouches for this story, was on the bridge with Dewey as the Admiral's own earlier dispatches prove. The best friends of Dewey will regret more than they can say that he did not stick to his first decision and keep out of politics. He will simply cheapen his fame by going into it, invite powerful enemies and in the end gain nothing.

DOES NOT DENY PLAGUE.

Representative of San Francisco Health Board Talks.

Dr. Katsuki, when questioned yesterday by an Advertiser representative concerning the report that he was of the opinion that there was no bubonic plague in Honolulu, said:

"I have never expressed any such idea as that with which I seem to be credited in regard to the plague. I hold an honorary relationship with the Board of Health of San Francisco and keep that body posted all the time concerning the sanitary conditions as well as the plague conditions of these islands. Those cases of plague which have occurred since my arrival here, I have reported to the San Francisco Board, having satisfied myself that in each case plague existed. I have never denied the existence of plague in this city; I know that the plague is here. I cannot imagine how it was said that I had expressed any such absurd idea. Whether all those who were supposed to be plague victims since the beginning of the epidemic in December were really afflicted with the disease, I cannot say, for I was not here. I am satisfied that they must have been, since the Honolulu Board of Health so decided. I am not going to criticize the doctors here."

SYDNEY'S SCOURGE

(Continued from page 1.)

Then Unmack at the meeting of the Central Board of Health on Wednesday, whether under No. 3 of the Plague Regulations, medical men coming in contact with sufferers from bubonic plague would be liable to be quarantined.

Dr. Hardie said it was a well-known fact that medical men did not carry infectious diseases from family to family; and a proof of that was furnished by the epidemic of scarlet fever, in which, so far as he was aware, there was only one medical man's family that contracted the disease, and there was no reason to suppose in that case that it was not caught in the ordinary way. Of course, if the regulations meant necessarily that a medical man would have to go into quarantine, something ought to be done to get over the difficulty.

Dr. Connolly pointed out that in London medical men who attended smallpox cases—which were more infectious than plague—were not quarantined, but were allowed to go abroad whenever they liked. Of course, very stringent precautions were taken not to convey the disease to the public. He thought the public might feel quite easy with regard to the doctors not conveying the plague from place to place. In Sydney the health authorities had not decided to quarantine medical men.

Dr. Thompson was afraid that the regulations, as they stood, applied as much to medical men as they did to other people.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Crown Law Office for opinion as to whether any alteration of the regulations was necessary to exempt medical men.

The Plague in Sydney.

SYDNEY, March 21.—Sydney C. Pepper, who was taken from Paddington last night, died at the station this morning at 11 o'clock. A couple of hours afterwards Vincent Heaton succumbed.

William Fleming was removed from Jane street, Balmain, this afternoon, together with eight other persons who lived in the same house. Fleming was employed at a store in York street, near the infected area.

About 1,000 persons were inoculated with prophylactic today. An additional supply of preventive serum, sufficient for 6,000 or 7,000 persons, has come to hand.

SYDNEY, March 22.—Owing to the great mortality amongst fish, the Fisheries Commissioners, at a meeting today decided to close the whole of the waters of Port Jackson against fishing.

With regard to Bateson lane, off Sussex street, Dr. Thompson had some very strong observations to make. "I know of no place worse than this," said the doctor; "no—not even in the London slums, of which I have had large experience. It may not look as bad as a London slum, perhaps; but this is merely because of our more liberal sunlight and clearer atmosphere. This collection of filthy brick huts—I cannot call them houses—and all other such places as are discovered, will be presented by the medical officer of health for the metropolitan district to the local authority as places unfit for human habitation. They are simply ghastly."

SYDNEY, March 22.—William Grimson, aged 22, residing at boarding-house in Sussex street, was declared tonight to be suffering from plague. A number of persons in the house were removed to the quarantine station with the patient, but several left hurriedly on the nature of the disease being unknown. Efforts are to be made to discover their whereabouts without delay.

Speaking generally, the condition of the patients at the quarantine station today is slightly better than yesterday, except Mr. Dovey, who is in a lower condition than yesterday.

Twelve hundred persons were inoculated with preventive serum today. The Board of Health has decided to carry out a systematic house-to-house inspection of all the premises in the infected area. If any case of bad sanitation is noticed the owner or occupier will be called upon to at once do what is necessary. Then, if the work is still further neglected, the dirty premises will be declared in quarantine, and this will effectually prevent them being used.

Declared Infected Ports.

MELBOURNE, March 22.—Although the Board of Health have declared Sydney and Adelaide infected ports, the quarantine regulations will not be enforced in their entirety. Boats will not be detained for the usual incubation period of twelve days, and there is no intention of unfairly interfering with inter-colonial snippings.

Adelaide Has a Case.

ADELAIDE, March 19.—A man named Joseph Grubb died in the Adelaide Hospital on Friday, and the post-mortem examination is said to reveal the fact that his death was caused by bubonic plague. The body was buried in the quarantine grounds yesterday. He came from Tasmania for the benefit of his health, and had a certificate from a Tasmanian doctor that his illness was suspected to be typhoid fever.

Disinfection and Disinfectants.

The following regulations as to the best kinds of disinfectants and the best methods of disinfection have been drawn up by Dr. Love, secretary of the Central Board of Health at their request, and will be found extremely useful to householders:

Heat (fire), sunlight, and fresh air are the most powerful disinfectants known, and are superior to all chemical disinfectants.

Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods. With articles of small value the safest plan is of course to burn them, but when this radical remedy is inapplicable, true disinfection may usually be effected by exposure to moist heat (steam) or dry heat (hot air).

Disinfection by chemical means is much less satisfactory, but is occasionally necessary. To be at all efficient the chemical must come into close contact with the substance to be disinfected, and must remain in contact or some time. Hence, attempting to disinfect a

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves; due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result.

Dyspepsia, weakness, and other worries will be things of the past and life will be worth living.

Hacking Cough—"I was troubled with dry, hacking cough. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and three bottles cured me and made me strong." George W. Bennum, Coolspring, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

heap of refuse by sprinkling or pouring disinfectants over the surface is almost useless; the mass must be removed and preferably destroyed by fire and the place where it has been disinfected by some chemical disinfectant.

Drains.—See that the drain is not blocked and flush freely with water—hot soap-suds and soda from the wash-tub or boiler act well. If the drain still remains foul, pour down it a solution of bleaching powder (chloride of lime)—1 lb. to the bucketful of boiling water—or strong carbolic acid—half-a-pint to the bucketful of hot water.

Rooms may be disinfected by scrubbing with hot water and carbolic soap; this may be applied with a broom or mop to floor and walls alike, paying particular attention to crevices, corners, and wall-sockets. Before the room is dry stop up all the orifices (keyholes, window-sashes, cracks of doors, etc.) and burn sulphur in the closed room for twelve hours (1 lb. of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of space). The sulphur may be bought in the form of sulphur candles, or may be rolled sulphur moistened with methylated spirits (not kerosene). Formalin is even more efficient than sulphur, and may be vaporized in special lamps (aluminum lamps). Of course these processes can only be adopted in rooms which are uninhabited. After the room has been thus fumigated the doors and windows should be left open for another twelve hours before it is again tenanted. The common practice of leaving saucers of Condy's fluid about in the room, or merely sprinkling carbolic powder about, is absolutely useless.

Linen and cotton articles may be boiled in Tweeds, blankets, and woollen articles are best moistened and hung up in the room during fumigation. Sulphur is apt to spoil colored fabrics, and for these formalin may be used. A most reliable disinfectant for discharges from the sick or for swabbing furniture and floors is the solution of corrosive sublimate recommended by the local government board, London: Dissolve 4 oz. of corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. of hydrochloric acid (spirits of salt) in a bucketful (three gallons) of hot water. An old kerosene tin, or preferably, wooden buckets or earthenware pans, should be used for the solution, and articles which have been soaked in it should be steeped in water for some hours before they go to the wash. Care must be taken, as this is very poisonous; some coloring matter, such as aniline blue, is usually added to prevent mistakes. A less reliable though convenient disinfectant solution for the same purpose is prepared by mixing half pint of carbolic acid in three gallons of water. For the disinfection of privies, ashpits, manure heaps, or cesspools, chloride of lime should be used in sufficient quantities to destroy all offensive odors.

FAST HORSES COME.

Colonel Sam Parker Has a Small String Now.

The Australia brought four fine horses, three stallions and a mare, for Colonel Sam Parker. Their records and pedigrees are said to be things to make the other horses around here take off their hats and go down on their front knees; and the genial Colonel proposes to race them for business. With them came a professional trainer, who must be pretty good since his charges were fit when they came off the boat, and also two jockeys, who will take their pets out on the track tomorrow. The 11th of June should be livelier than usual this year, if the horses are what their trainer claims for them. With Colonel Parker, who never goes into sport of any kind by halves, developed into an enthusiastic horseman, and with some more of the promised surprises turned into realities, race day should prove an eye opener to the Mainland people who still regard Honolulu as a plague-stricken town in which nothing happens.

Experts by the Moana.

The experts who are to install the new Inter-Island telegraph are expected on the Moana. While putting in the local station they will be inoculated, if necessary; and later they will go to the other islands to put in the other stations. The company is going to auction off the privilege of sending the first message, which will be limited to 100 words, but unlimited as to destination. The proceeds are to be devoted to some charity.

People who are hard up, and some who are not, have a way of losing, mislaying, or not receiving, bills and other gentle reminders. Perhaps the post office arrangements are a little uncertain just now. At any rate, certain local business houses have found it an exceedingly difficult matter to make sure of the transfer of their statements of account to customers; so they have fallen back on the old dodge, which seems to be new to Honolulu, of sending their bills by registered mail. The debtors have to sign the receipt, and none has been found yet to go back on his signature.

IS HOME AGAIN

Chief Justice A. F. Judd Returns.

Comes on the Australia Accompanied By His Wife, Daughter And One Son.

Hon. A. F. Judd, with wife, daughter and one son arrived on the Australia yesterday. The party left New York two weeks ago today stopping in San Francisco one day before taking ship. Mr. Judd, whose health was poor, left here about seven months ago for a visit to the East. As time went on there was not the improvement anticipated and he seemed to grow worse. Since February 1, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd have been at Lakewood, New Jersey, until they went to New York to start for home. The fatigue of the long journey across the continent and the rather rough trip from San Francisco here has compelled Mr. Judd to deny himself to friends for several days.

The returning family was met at the wharf by the two sons of Mr. Judd resident here. It is expected that Mr. Judd will go to his place on the other side of the island as soon as he is strong enough.

The question of a successor to Chief Justice Judd on the Supreme bench which has been the subject of much discussion for several months is made more pointed by his return to Honolulu. It is understood that he himself says that as far as he is concerned the matter is in exactly the same position as when he tendered his resignation to President Dole before he left for the Coast.

He is willing to step out whenever his successor is appointed but holds that he is still the Chief Justice until then. This is the contention of President Dole, also. A fortnight ago the Supreme Court refused to declare Mr. Judd's seat vacant or otherwise, and cases are now being tried before Associate Justices Frear and Whiting with Circuit Judge Perry sitting in Mr. Judd's stead. Many members of the bar do not believe this a constitutional court and are unwilling to try their clients' cases before it.

President Dole said yesterday that nothing relating to the appointment of a successor to the incumbent had been learned from Washington. The matter has been in the hands of the authorities there for a long time.

GOOD CUSTOMS SHOWING.

Imports for February Compared With Last Year.

The increase in Honolulu's trade is vividly shown in the Customs' reports. The Bureau has given out a statement of the imports for the month of February, as compared with those of that month in 1899. It is seen that in 1900 for the two months, January and February, the total imports were \$3,738,719.90 and for the corresponding months in 1899, \$2,464,108.85. This is an increase of \$1,274,611.05 for this year. The statement in detail is as follows:

Dutiable from United States in 1899, \$70,661.79; dutiable from all other countries, 1899, \$295,219.14; dutiable from the United States, 1900, \$90,031.24; dutiable, 1900, all others, \$171,356.88. Bonded from United States, 1899, \$147,778.98; bonded from all other countries, 1899, \$5,931.14; bonded from United States, 1900, \$9,648; bonded from all other countries, \$1,237.61. Free by treaty United States, 1899, \$561,276.99; free by treaty United States, 1900, \$928,964.68. Free by Civil Code, 1899, U. S., \$196,667.46; by Civil Code from all other countries 1899, \$35,296.58; free by Civil Code U. S. 1900, \$253,976.91; free by Civil Code from all other countries 1900, \$100,680.71. Port of Hilo, 1899, U. S., \$74,629.45; 1900, \$146,910.55. Port of Kahului, 1899, U. S., \$1,863.97; 1900, \$18,553.85. Port of Waimae, 1900, U. S., \$2,702.41. Port of Kailua, 1900, U. S., \$14,099.47. Port of Palaua, 1900, U. S., \$3,066.46.

The total imports for February, 1900, are as follows: Dutiable, \$261,388.12; bonded, \$20,885.61; free by treaty, \$928,964.68; free by Civil Code, \$354,657.62. Total for Honolulu, \$1,565,886.03. Hilo, \$146,910.55; Mahukona, \$18,553.82; Waimae, \$2,702.41; Palaua, \$3,066.46; Kailua, \$14,099.47; total for Hawaiian Islands, \$1,761,228.24. Total for two months 1900, \$3,738,719.90; total for two months 1899, \$2,464,108.85. This leaves an increase for 1900 to date of \$1,274,611.05.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Will Send No Reply to President in Court of Claims Matter.

At a meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce held yesterday the letter of President Dole in reply to the letter of the Chamber was read. Mr. Bolte proposed a resolution in answer to the letter read, but upon a general discussion it was finally decided that the letter needed no answer and the motion was tabled. Mr. J. B. Atherton stated that as the Chamber had already expressed its opinion and the Executive had replied expressing his opinion, he did not think the Chamber should go further in the matter. This was the general opinion expressed by the members speaking. Those present were: T. R. Walker, Jas. G. Spencer, A. J. Campbell, W. W. Hall, C. Bolte, H. A. Parmelee, M. Phillips, F. A. Schaefer, W. Lange, F. M. Swamy, C. M. Cooke, E. C. Macfarlane, T. J. King, F. J. Lowrey, F. B. Auerbach, J. B. Atherton, J. M. Dowsett.

Chinese Exclusion Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Chairman Knox has agreed with the California delegation to favor an amendment to the Hawaiian bill by which the Chinese exclusion act shall be extended to the islands so that it shall apply to any Chinese person who may desire to enter any state, territory or district of the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

SMITH SOUTH

Georgia and Florida Greet Him.

Hawaii's Special Agent Made Much Of in Dixie Land—Interview And Speech.

Newspapers of Georgia and Florida, received by yesterday's mail, tell of W. O. Smith's campaign for Hawaii in the United States. At the great Dewey banquet in Savannah Mr. Smith made a speech on Hawaii which was warmly received. At Tampa he was interviewed at length, and his mission commented on. The Tampa Tribune says:

William Owen Smith, late Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands for six years, and a prominent figure in the present political cosmos of that portion of the globe, is a guest at the Tampa Bay.

In his consideration of the affairs of that insular group, he betrayed a breadth of view and expansive knowledge that could only be the result of practical observation and careful, comprehensive study.

Under his short, pithy sentences, the history of the islands for the past fifty years was succinctly outlined—a history of immense natural resources and surprising advances in the status of civilization.

"For more than fifty years," declared Mr. Smith, "the islands have had a regular government, largely under the influence of the American commonwealth."

He extensively dilated upon the commission consisting of Senator Culom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama and Representative Hitt from the House, who, in company with President Dole of the late Hawaiian Republic and Judge Frear of the Supreme Court of the Islands, were appointed by President McKinley for the organization of the new government. As the result of their labors, they prepared a bill for the territory, which bill was pending at the last session of Congress, and is now awaiting action from that body.

Judge Hartwell, on behalf of the Hawaiian government, is in Washington now, as representative of the islands, to aid and advise on various regulations concerning the future government.

Mr. Smith is in the national capital as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce of the Islands. In his own words:

"I represent that body on account of the pending legislation recognizing the Territory of Hawaii and creating and organizing an act for its government."

In person, Mr. Smith is tall and finely formed. He dresses very quietly and unostentatiously, but would be a marked individual in any crowd by reason of his fine bearing and military carriage. His hair, of raven-black touched with gray, is combed back from a broad, high forehead. His chin, though small, is broad and massive.

He is a pleasant gentleman, refined, courteous and invariably pleasant to all who address him.

Speech in Savannah.

The Savannah News says: Ex-Attorney General W. O. Smith of Hawaii, in responding to the toast, "Our New Possessions," confined himself wholly to the Hawaiian Islands.

"It affords me great pleasure, and I appreciate the honor," he said, "of responding to the toast of 'Our New Possessions.' The hour is late, and I am reminded of the story of the small boy who, when asked what election meant, replied that it was the method they had in some States of executing their criminals."

"The new possessions," said Mr. Smith, "consist of the Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa and Porto Rico. From personal knowledge I can speak more fully in regard to Hawaii than of the others, having been born and spent my life there. Twice have I been in Samoa, but never in the Philippines or Porto Rico. You may be interested in seeing the national flags of these several countries. National life is in many respects like individual life, and in the matter of acquisitions or new possessions their value depends largely on the use which is made of them. The manner of their acquisition is also of importance. Uncle Sam wedded Hawaii after many years of courtship, and promised to love, honor and cherish her till death should them part. As to her exact relations to the others, Congress appears to be somewhat in doubt. The issues involved affect the possessors and the possessed. In the case of the Philippines they seem to be clinging like 'all possessed.'"

"Hawaii has become a part of the United States by mutual agreement and treaty. It was not the acquisition of foreign territory, for it was already American in its institutions and system of government. And the future will show that no community in this great Republic is more loyal and truly American than that sturdy, intelligent and faithful little Anglo-Saxon community at the cross-roads of the Pacific. With each of these new acquisitions come new and great responsibilities, but so far as Hawaii is concerned, they will not be a burden or source of weakness, but will give support and strength in the working out of the problems with which this country will be confronted in the near future."

"So far as its local affairs are concerned, it will be self-supporting and self-governing. The standard of public life in that little community is of high order. With the trials and perils which have beset them, that comparatively small body of Anglo-Saxons have worked out results of which the country may be well proud. I nowhere saw the fires of patriotism burn more brightly, than in that little paradise of the Pacific. With the trials and suffering which have been met in Hawaii, there has been much to make us happy and beautiful. The sunshine, the sea and music which we have en-

joyed here today remind me of those which I have known elsewhere."

Mr. Smith's speech was a difficult one, which I mentioned in declining upon the proper manner to address you. When in Washington, New Zealand, a few years ago, I received a letter of introduction to the Mayor of the city of Christchurch. It was addressed to "His Worship, the Mayor of Christchurch," but I had heard no one address a mayor in that manner. If I have been remiss, I offer the most humble apologies.

"Your Worship!" I have been reminded of a story told of the city of St. Paul, Minn. The hospitalities of the city had been tendered to a number of distinguished visitors; each member of the Reception Committee and each of the visitors wore an appropriate badge. Late in the evening of the second day one of the visitors leaning against a lamp-post and unable to proceed further. Recognizing the badge, the committee member helped the visitor to his room and removed his coat and boots, placed him upon the bed, bade him good-night and began to take his departure. As he reached the door, the man upon the bed called out and said in a loud tone, "I say, old man, to whom am I indebted for all this kindness?" He replied, "Oh, that is all right; never mind." "No, but that won't do," said the visitor; "I want to know who it is." The committee member replied, "Well, if you must know, it is Saint Paul," and again bidding him good-night, was about passing out of the door, when the visitor spoke again, and said: "I say, Saint Paul, hold on a minute. I want to ask you a question." "Well, what is it?" "Did you ever get an answer to that last letter to the Ephesians that you wrote?"

HARBOR NEEDS

Work of United States Commission.

Report on Honolulu's Necessities for Additional Wharfeage is Now In Washington.

For a month past a United States harbor commission has been sitting here. It was instituted to furnish the government in Washington certain information about the harbor, to make a report and recommendations. So quietly has it worked that little of its work has transpired. Its report is now in Washington and soon Honolulu should hear welcome news.

The officials composing the board are Major William Egan, Captain A. S. Baker and Second Lieutenant G. R. Hancock, all of the Sixth Artillery. Two main propositions have engaged the board. One contemplated an exchange of land between the Hawaiian Government and the railroad company.

The local government some time ago sent to Washington a suggestion to the effect that an exchange could be made of two small pieces of land owned by the government here, together with another piece in dispute between the government and the railway company, for a strip owned by the latter along the waterfront, which would admit of largely increasing the wharfeage facilities; the two governments to develop the waterfront together. The authorities at Washington did not take action on the matter immediately, possibly because they felt that the information at their disposal was not sufficient to warrant them in doing so. They forwarded to the officials above mentioned, who considered the matter in all its bearings and investigated it from all points of view.

What the government at Washington sought in this matter was information; and the board sent thither all that could be obtained. They secured the opinions of all the business people of prominence in Honolulu, including the chief merchants, the heads of the banking houses and all persons interested in shipping and in the extension of the waterfront. All approved of the proposed barter, as well as most of the members of the government; and the Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions favoring the proposed method of extending the harbor lines. The results of this investigation were forwarded to Washington, together with the commission's report, on March 31, and the documents should arrive today. The matter may be heard from in two weeks' time if the authorities there act promptly, which they probably won't.

There were no engineering problems connected with this affair, nor was it in any respect a military proposition looking to the defense of the harbor in time of war. It was purely a commercial matter, intended to determine whether or not the plan involved a fair business exchange and promised to result in a substantial increase in the dock room. The exact recommendations made by the board could not of course be learned, but it found that the plan offered the quickest and most feasible way of enlarging the harbor facilities. If carried out, it will nearly double the dock space without encroaching upon the harbor proper.

This transfer will enable a number of docks near the outflow of Nuuanu stream to be extended out a hundred or a hundred and twenty feet into the harbor, so that large vessels can discharge on them from both hatches at once, or two small vessels can unload at the same time. Besides this the transfer makes available for new docks a strip of land not at present equipped with wharfeage facilities. The commission, it may be mentioned, called the attention of the Washington authorities to the large number of vessels which are compelled to be out in the harbor for ten days or more while awaiting a chance to unload, and showed the urgent need of an increase in the dock room.

The British garrison at Springfontein was roused at midnight April 3 by the intimation that the Boers in the neighborhood were about to make an attack, but not a further appearance.

Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has resigned owing to strained relations with Secretary Hitchcock and Pension Commissioner Evans. He will begin a pro-Boer propaganda.

HE WAS ASLEEP

J. L. Horner Mistaken For Burglar.

Young Hawaiian Somnambulist Enters Another's Room and is Cut by the Occupant.

J. Louis Horner, grandson of John M. Horner, the manager of Kakaia plantation on Hawaii, is lying at the home of his cousin, M. S. Hamilton, in Oakland, California, painfully wounded. While in a somnambulist trance in a San Francisco boarding house on the night of April 1, he crawled through another lodger's window and was stabbed several times before he awoke and disclosed his identity. The call of April 2 gave the details of the unfortunate affair as follows:

J. Louis Horner, clerk in the office of Attorneys Foote & Lerman, is a somnambulist on a small scale, and it led him into a serious scrape early yesterday morning. Horner resides at 810 Bush street, and William B. Toliver, a clerk in the Coast and Geodetic Survey office, occupies the adjoining room. The two men were strangers to each other.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Toliver was awakened from a sound sleep by the efforts of some one trying to force open the window of his room. He was considerably startled, as his room is on the second story, and immediately jumped to the conclusion that a burglar was at work. He groped for something with which to defend himself and picked up his pocket-knife, which was on a table near the bed. He opened the large blade and jumped out of bed. The intruder had by this time forced the window open and was crawling through. Toliver rushed upon him and made a slash at him with the knife, cutting him on the left temple. The man threw his left arm up to protect his face and Toliver slashed the arm and the blade swept down and cut the man's hip. The man then yelled out: "For God's sake, don't cut me again; I'm the fellow that lives in the next room."

The intruder was Horner attired in his underclothes, and Toliver dragged him inside. Not a word was said. Toliver supported Horner to his room, but found the door locked, the key being on the inside. Just then Horner fainted and Toliver dressed himself hurriedly and ran out of the house in search of a physician. As he was dashing down to Sutter street he was accosted by Policeman Mulcahey, who asked him where he was going.

"I am running for a doctor, as I have cut a man in my room," replied Toliver. Mulcahey returned with him to the house, and after seeing Horner rang in for the ambulance. Horner was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Cherry stitched and dressed his wounds. None is dangerous, but the one on the left arm is about six inches long.

Mulcahey took Toliver to the City Prison, but the charge was booked against him, and he was allowed to sit on the bench in front of the desk sergeant. Captain Seymour detailed Detective Cody on the case and he reported the facts as related. The extraordinary feature of the affair was how Horner managed to crawl from his window to Toliver's without falling to the street. In front of both windows is a ledge about two feet broad and between the two windows, a distance of four or five feet, is a small ledge about six inches broad, which Horner had to pass over before reaching Toliver's window. Horner in speaking of the affair said:

"I went home between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning and went immediately to bed. I always sleep in my underclothes. I remembered nothing till I got out on my left arm and yelled out that I lived in the next room. I suppose I must have got up in my sleep. I have done it previously, but never got outside my room. I don't blame the man who cut me, as I would have done the same thing under the same circumstances."

Toliver said he could think of nothing else except that the man was a burglar and he had to defend himself. "I was so excited," he said, "that it was lucky for Horner he cried out when I cut him the second time, as I would have continued to cut him and might have murdered him. I am sorry for it, but I am not to blame."

Captain Seymour reported the facts to Chief Sullivan and the Chief instructed him to take Toliver before Judge Conlan, who was holding court for the disposal of the "drunks." Toliver related his story to the Judge, who decided that no charge could be placed against him under the circumstances, and allowed him to go after exacting a promise that he would be in court at noon today, for fear Horner's wounds might take a serious turn.

In the afternoon Toliver called at the Receiving Hospital to see Horner. It was the first time they had met and they looked at each other curiously for a moment, then Horner held out his hand, which was instantly grasped by Toliver. Horner relieved Toliver's mind by saying he did not blame him, and they chatted together for some time. In the afternoon Horner was taken from the hospital by M. S. Hamilton, his cousin, to his home in Oakland. Horner was to have appeared before the Civil Service Commissioners today for examination.

Young Horner is a graduate of Oahu College and has a wide circle of acquaintances here. He was a brilliant student and his teachers predicted for him a bright future.

A new \$20,000,000 trunk line between Chicago, New York and Boston, with an annual earning capacity of nearly \$1,000,000 has been completed by the transfer of stock of the Bennington and Rutland Railway to P. W. Clement, president of the Rutland railroad. It is a harmonious arrangement with the Vanderbilts.

All Tired Out

Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy.

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starchy blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.

Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yonkers St., Dunsmuir, Victoria, sends her photograph with the following story:



"I suffered terribly from general debility. I had no energy, was tired in the morning, and at night. I did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost completely exhausted I read about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I immediately tried it and began to improve at once. A few bottles completely restored me to health."

You cannot get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla if your bowels are constipated. Take just enough of Ayer's Pills each night to cause one good free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

DEWEY WANTS TO RUN.

Admiral Confesses to Presidential Aspirations.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—"Admiral," in view of the many conflicting reports relative to your attitude toward a nomination for the Presidency, will you make a statement to 'The World'?"

"Yes; I realize that the time has arrived when I must definitely define my position. When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the Presidency. Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter, and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office. If the American people want me for this high office I shall be only too willing to serve them. It is the highest honor in the gift of this nation; what citizen would refuse it?"

"Since studying the subject I am convinced that the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors."

"Is there any political significance in your trips West?"

"No; I am simply visiting the engagements made months ago—long before I ever thought seriously of the Presidency."

"On what platform will you stand?"

"I think I have said enough at this time, and, possibly, too much."

Admiral George Dewey is willing to be a candidate for President. He authorizes the announcement to the American people that, after mature reflection and in response to the earnest entreaties from all parts of the country, his former decision not to run for the Presidency is reconsidered.

A correspondent saw the Admiral at his home at 1747 Rhode Island avenue at 6 o'clock this evening. Admiral Dewey dictated the answers to the above questions and signed the notes. Admiral Dewey has been overwhelmed with invitations from all sections of the country, but has refrained from making any new engagements. There might be a misconception placed upon his purpose. Months ago he promised to visit the cities which are now preparing receptions for him. But few men have had greater opportunities to add to their personal prestige than the Admiral, but he had made no bid for the honors. No political motives can be ascribed to the Admiral in making his visits to the Western cities, for so far as he is concerned his trips are entirely of a social character.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Associated Press has confirmed the World's statement that Dewey is a candidate for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is not known what ticket Dewey wants to run on. He is a nominal Republican and his wife is an active Democrat, as becomes the sister of John R. McLean, of Ohio. She is ambitious to rule the White House, and probably imagines the Admiral as a candidate of patriotic Americans without respect of party.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new commander in chief, General Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics.

Over a hundred steerage passengers are booked for the Australia.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The railway to Kakaia has been

and from April 1st to 16th.

Mr. A. H. Brown has gone to Maui to look after the sugar plantation, while Mr. H. J.

Mrs. A. H. Brown, mother of Mrs. H. J. Brown, is now in San Francisco.

A commission for Wm. H. Rice, Jr., as deputy sheriff of Kauai, has been forwarded by Marshal Brown.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation company has declared a dividend, payable at the office of the corporation.

C. B. Reynolds, Board of Health agent, will leave shortly for a two weeks' inspection of the leper colonies.

Mrs. Levy, wife of Rabbi Levy, and mother of H. M. Levy, who is now in the Marine hospital, arrived by the Australia.

Sherrill Baldwin reports from Maui to Marshal Brown that all is quiet although the strike of the Japanese is still on.

Edgar Halstead and one of the McKinstry boys were about to start on a trip to Europe when the Australia left San Francisco.

The roadway of King street in the business section is being greatly improved by the addition of a liberal layer of broken stone.

A. Seale and W. A. Bryan, who are connected with the Bishop museum, as ornithologists, left for Kauai yesterday afternoon. They are to collect island birds.

The China from San Francisco should arrive this afternoon or evening. If the rule of saving coal is still in vogue however she may not arrive till tomorrow.

The Board of Health has recommended the building of a filter plant. Do not wait until it is finished, but procure one of those germ-proof filters at Diamond's.

The Hollister Drug Co. have a complete stock of elastic trusses, electric belts and all kinds of supporters and bandages in stock. They guarantee a fit, if in need of any of these appliances.

J. J. Williams and daughter leave by the Australia. Mr. Williams expects to be gone about six weeks, investigating some new photographic apparatus and hopes to bring back a new wrinkle or two.

Lieut. Lucien Young, who has been stationed at Havana since the Spanish evacuation, is scheduled to remain here as Captain of the Port of Havana, in recognition of the splendid executive ability displayed thus far.

The sewerage system flush tanks' contract has not yet been let. The bids, which were opened on Monday, were in a shape necessitating much time for handling. Rowell and Edwards are hard at work on the matter, however.

Major Potter, secretary of the Hawaiian Commission to the Paris Exposition, will ship the Government's exhibit on the Australia next Tuesday. It has received word from Commissioner Irwin at Philadelphia relative to the method of making the shipment.

Melida, the Japanese who is now in jail here for murder at Kahuku, will be tried tomorrow. The police are still looking for another Asiatic who is supposed to know more than he should about the same affair. If he is found in time the matter will be disposed of in one trial.

While in the East, on his recent trip for the Hawaiian government, Professor Koebe met Dr. Friedlander, whom Kamaaina will remember. He was the first man who visited the Mokuawewe eruption of four years ago. The doctor had recently lost his brother by dysentery, in India. Since leaving Honolulu Dr. Friedlander had made large additions to his scientific collection.

PURE - BRED POULTRY! Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,

Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

CHINA APRIL 14

DORIC APRIL 24

NIPPON MARU MAY 2

RIO DE JANEIRO MAY 10

AMERICA MARU MAY 20

PEKING JUNE 5

GAELIC JUNE 13

HONGKONG MARU JUNE 21

CHINA JUNE 29

DORIC JULY 7

NIPPON MARU JULY 17

RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 26

COPTIC AUG. 2

CHINA APRIL 18

RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 27

COPTIC APRIL 27

AMERICA MARU MAY 8

PEKING MAY 13

GAELIC MAY 23

HONGKONG MARU MAY 27

CHINA JUNE 5

DORIC JUNE 13

NIPPON MARU JUNE 23

RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 26

COPTIC JULY 17

AMERICA MARU JULY 17

CHINA JULY 26

DORIC AUG. 2

NIPPON MARU AUG. 2

RIO DE JANEIRO AUG. 2

COPTIC AUG. 2

AMERICA MARU AUG. 2

CHINA AUG. 2

DORIC AUG. 2

NIPPON MARU AUG. 2

RIO DE JANEIRO AUG. 2

COPTIC AUG. 2

AMERICA MARU AUG. 2

CHINA AUG. 2

DORIC AUG. 2

NIPPON MARU AUG. 2

RIO DE JANEIRO AUG. 2

COPTIC AUG. 2

AMERICA MARU AUG. 2

CHINA AUG. 2

DORIC AUG. 2

NIPPON MARU AUG. 2

RIO DE JANEIRO AUG. 2

COPTIC AUG. 2

AMERICA MARU AUG. 2

CHINA AUG. 2

DORIC AUG. 2

NIPPON MARU AUG. 2

RIO DE JANEIRO AUG. 2

COPTIC AUG. 2

AMERICA MARU AUG. 2

CHINA AUG. 2

DORIC AUG. 2

NIPPON MARU AUG. 2

RIO DE JANEIRO AUG. 2

COPTIC AUG. 2

AMERICA MARU AUG. 2

CHINA AUG. 2

DORIC AUG. 2

NIPPON MARU AUG. 2

RIO DE JANEIRO AUG. 2

COPTIC AUG. 2

AMERICA MARU AUG. 2

CHINA AUG. 2

DORIC AUG. 2

NIPPON MARU AUG. 2

RIO DE JANEIRO AUG. 2

COPTIC AUG. 2

AMERICA MARU AUG. 2

CHINA AUG. 2

IDEAL SCHOOL

What is Proposed For The "Royal."

Industrial Department to be One of The Features—Earthquake Proof Building.

The committee on Public Instruction of the Council of State, to which was referred the appropriation of \$75,000 for the purpose of building a new "Royal School," presented the following report to the Council yesterday. If the plans of the Minister of Foreign Affairs are carried out as fully as the committee has dilated upon, the new school will be the finest educational institution in the Hawaiian Islands. The report reads:

Honolulu, H. I., April 10, 1900.
To the President and Members of the Council of State.

Your committee on Public Instruction beg leave to make the following report on the item in Bill No. 4 for the Royal School.

This building has been pronounced in the opinion of two experts in an extremely dangerous condition, and the time has come when without question this time-honored institution should be reconstructed on more modern plans to meet the requirements and needs of our present as well as our future conditions of school education. The present structure has faithfully served its day and generation.

The associations of the past are such that this school should always be "Royal," and it is entitled to a well equipped and handsome building. Occupying as it does a place so central, in a populous district, the site upon which to build a handsome school building is unusually fine, the grounds are large and the whole place can be made one of the attractive spots of the city.

Your committee was in consultation with Minister Mott-Smith and Inspector-General of Schools, Mr. Townsend, and the outline of the future plans of introducing into this school the combination of an industrial and high school department was discussed. It was proposed as an ideal to be kept in view in the development of the high school department of the Royal School, something which may be called a polytechnic high school. It should be prepared to teach such trades as joinery and pattern making as thoroughly as in the nature of the case it is profitable for a boy to pursue them in school. It should offer such instruction in drafting as will enable the graduate to earn his living by this occupation from the first. It should give more than the ordinary college course of bookkeeping and business and such matters as will make its graduates valuable in the offices of the country. When the boy has fitted himself in the common school department, he will then be given the benefit and opportunity of the high school department and industrial department, so as to fit him better to earn his own living and paddle his own canoe.

The plans of the proposed new Royal School on which the basis of estimate was made and asked for by Minister Mott-Smith is a three-story concrete steel framed building with a basement. By an extension of the basement on the lower end, (the front of the building facing Emma street) the industrial department or shop will be located. This portion will be on the lower side of the sloping ground; so it can hardly be considered a part of the basement of the main building. But it will be high above ground, well lighted all around and a convenient place for shops. A suggestion is also made in that plan as to a possible extension in the future for an increase in the industrial department.

The third story is to be the high school department. It provides a general assembly room, commercial department, drafting room, library and reading room, two laboratories and three class rooms. It is quite probable that these arrangements will be changed somewhat as these plans have been hastily drawn, but in general the present arrangement is adapted to the proposed school.

The first and second floors provide twelve class rooms besides the large assembly rooms, and will accommodate 540 scholars. The third floor or high school will accommodate another 200 or more scholars.

Architect Dickey of the firm of Ripley & Dickey, who got up the plans and estimates, said that with steel rods twisted together cold and placed diagonally as well as vertically in the walls, as planned to be used, and bedded in with the concrete, steel framed, etc., this building will be practically earthquake proof as well as fire proof.

The present Royal School has now in its care some 500 scholars, and is uncomfortably full, in fact full to overflowing. The new building will accommodate fifty per cent more without crowding, with far better facilities for educating them. Your committee fully believe there is nothing like education to make good and useful citizens, and are in favor of the high school department, and the better and more scientific education and training the pupils will receive. The Hawaiian is as a rule a very apt scholar, and takes impressions very quickly when his interest is pleasantly aroused, and therefore your committee think the scientific studies which the high school would give them will be of great benefit. For instance among the scientific branches in which the pupil would be trained, one would be the physical and chemical departments, and it made interesting by some of our physicians of Honolulu giving occasionally a lecture from a practical standpoint, they having already received the theoretical side, say once a month, those lectures would be looked forward to with interest and make lasting impressions on the scholars' mind. Who knows but that out of this rising generation many will make their mark as professional men and become real educators for their race to dispel the old and superstitious ideas still lying

dormant in the older generation. This is an idea and suggestion that the Board of Education might consider and encourage.

It is estimated this building will cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000, and \$5,000.00 more should be added for the outhouses and grounds, making the amount \$80,000.00 necessary to complete it.

The committee would recommend the passage of this item.
M. P. ROBINSON,
J. ENA,
W. C. ACHI.

Firm Dissolved.

The business of the Le Munyon Photo-Supply Co. has been taken over by F. J. Church, who with C. E. Le Munyon, has made many friends and built up a fine business. Mr. Church succeeds to the sole ownership of the business, which hereafter will be known as the Honolulu Photo-Supply Co. Mr. Le Munyon has been forced by ill-health to give up his residence in the islands and he and his wife will soon leave for the States.

ON NEW PLANS

The Hawaiian Electric Stock Increase.

Manager Gartley Goes East to Purchase New Machinery—Assessment Levied.

Manager Gartley of the Hawaiian Electric Company left in the Nippon Maru yesterday for the East where he goes in the interests of the local corporation. Ever since the present board went in the directors have had under consideration plans for the betterment of the electrical service in Honolulu. After giving over the needs of the plant, and making a careful study of the best means of supplying the many deficiencies it was decided at the last meeting of stockholders to call in the final assessment of 10 per cent on the capital stock and increase the capital stock by \$100,000. The increase and assessment will make the total capitalization \$350,000. The present stock paid up is \$225,000. With the \$125,000 to be realized from the assessment and increase the improvements decided upon by the directors will be carried to completion. In an interview yesterday Mr. George K. Carter, the treasurer of the company, said:

"The plant is to be entirely rearranged. The way the machinery is now placed it gives one the impression of a Chinese puzzle. The plant is not a duplicate in any respect so that if any of the machines become disabled that part of the works must stop until repairs are made. Under the new project we propose to have a duplicate system so that unnecessary delay will not be occasioned in case of a break down. The company at present manufactures more kinds of electricity with a smaller plant than any other company in the world. The great increase in business has caused the plant to get in its present condition. Manager Gartley has carefully considered the situation and evolved a plan for the betterment of the service and for placing it when the improvements are made in a condition where it may be added to conveniently when the time arrives and the needs of the demand. Under the present plan however the electric company when the improvements are made will be in a position to supply any demand for electric service that the future development of the city may in reason call for in the next three or four years."

"With the new system installed there will be a 6000-horsepower plant in operation in the present building and the voltage will be increased from 1000 to 2000 volts. The storeroom and offices now in the companies building will be moved to an uptown location where a display of our electric goods may be had. The new directors figure that a good system will be appreciated by the public of Honolulu who are generous in their response to endeavors to aid in their comfort. We found during March that the electricity we were manufacturing brought us but one-third the income it should. For current that we sold at 25 cents per 1000 watts we were getting but 8 1-3 cents per 1000 watts. This meant a loss of about 65-75 per cent of what we should have been earning. The system of lines and poles will be entirely remodeled and we hope that when this is done the great apparent leakage will be stopped. The improvements about to be made are very general. The light and power plant and ice manufacturing will be more than doubled. New machinery for the lighting plant includes one 300 K. W. alternating generator and an engine for same; a new switchboard of latest pattern with improvements up to date. The power plant will have added one 100 K. W. 500 volt generator transformer and some additional motors, a direct connected engine and switchboard and one 150 K. W. 500 volt generator. The ice plant will be enlarged by the addition of a seventy-five ton refrigerating machine and a ten-ton ice tank; besides a thirty-ton boiling plant with a 200-horsepower condenser together with ammonia condensers and coils. At the station a 300-horsepower boiler and 500 horsepower power condensers will be added and a new deep well dug and the piping system entirely rearranged."

"The new stock will be apportioned to the stockholders pro rata at par valuation and the improvements will be begun as soon as the machinery can be delivered here. Mr. Gartley has full power to rush things to an early completion of the plans."

Soil in Burnt District.

Dr. Hoffman reports that bacteria were found in the soil of the burnt district, but none of bubonic plague. The doctor also finds that foodstuffs preserved in acidulated liquids are entirely free of bacilli. Their life is retained in dry articles, though experiments in this line are not conclusively advanced.

COINAGE BILL

Part of the Territorial Act.

News of Favorable Action by House Committee—Means a Million Dollars to Hawaii.

The Hawaiian coinage bill has been made a part of the territorial bill. It provides for the minting of Hawaiian currency into United States coins and the redemption of silver certificates. It means a saving to this Government of about \$1,000,000. News of its incorporation into the territorial bill came to President Dole yesterday.

The coinage bill has been for the House Territorial Committee for some time and now, according to advices from Special Agent Hartwell, is pending before the House itself. The information is especially relished by the officials here. It had been feared that a provision for the acceptance of Hawaiian currency at its face value might not be inserted in the bill. In that case the coins would have been worth no more than bullion value or about half their face. Only last week a telegram was dispatched to Mr. Hartwell, urging close attention to the matter. The bill in detail is as follows: 56th Congress, 1st Session.—H. R. 7091.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 23, 1900.

Mr. Knox introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

A Bill Relating to Hawaiian Silver Coinage and Silver Certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the silver coins that were coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the same are not mutilated or abraded below the standard of circulation applicable to the coins of the United States, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the government of the Territory of Hawaii, and of the United States, and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be received in the mints as United States coins.

Sec. 2. That when such coins have been received by either Government in sums not less than five hundred dollars, they shall be deposited as bullion in the mint at San Francisco, California, and shall be received in pieces of the same denominations as nearly as may be. And the superintendent of the said mint shall pay for such coins, at their face value, to the proper officer or agent of the Government depositing the same, the sum so deposited, in standard silver coins of the United States. The expenses of transmitting said coins to and from the Hawaiian Islands shall be borne equally by the United States and the Government of Hawaii.

Sec. 3. That any collector of customs or of internal revenue of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands shall, if he is so directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, exchange standard silver coins of the United States that are in his custody as such collector with the Government of Hawaii, or with any person desiring to make such exchange, for coins of the Government of Hawaii, at their face value, when the same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation, and the Treasurer of the United States under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to deposit such silver coins of the United States as shall be necessary with the collector of customs or of internal revenue at Honolulu or at any Government depository for the purpose of making such exchange under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 4. That any silver coins struck by the Government of Hawaii that are mutilated or abraded below such standard may be presented for redemption at any mint in the United States by the person owning the same, or his or her agents, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, and such owner shall be paid for such coins by the superintendent of the mint the bullion value per troy ounce of the fine silver they contain in standard silver coin of the United States.

Sec. 5. That silver coins heretofore struck by the Government of Hawaii shall continue to be legal tender for debts in the Territory of Hawaii, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, until the first day of January, 1903, and not afterwards.

Sec. 6. That no seigniorage, or mint dues, or charges shall be made or retained for the recoinage of the silver coins of the Government of Hawaii at any mint of the United States, under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. That any silver certificates heretofore issued by the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, intended to be circulated as money, shall be redeemed by the Territorial Government of Hawaii on or before the first day of January, 1904, and after said date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money.

Sec. 8. That nothing in this Act contained shall bind the United States to redeem any silver certificates issued by the Government of Hawaii, or any silver coin issued by such government, except in the manner and upon the conditions stated in this Act for the recoinage of Hawaiian silver.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

FOR GOLF RASH



Heat, Rash or any itching, irritation, inflammation, or chafing, produced by exercise or heat, for undue or offensive perspiration, and for many sanative uses, a bath with

Cuticura SOAP

the most effective skin purifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery, when followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, is most cleansing, cooling, purifying, and refreshing.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

Warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in lukewarm, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollient skin cures. Wear during the night old, loose, kid gloves. For sore hands, itching palms, and chapped nails, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA, 50c. CUTICURA SOAP AND CREAM, 50c. Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. BRUSH DEPOT, F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. "How to Cure Every Rash," Free.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

.... AND

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

DON'T WAIT

You don't have to wait for any steamer to come to get a 1900 bicycle as we have a good stock of

Columbia and Rambler

chain wheels and can fix you up for a ride on one in a few minutes.

1900 COLUMBIA CHAIN WHEELS at \$60.00.

1900 RAMBLERS at \$45.00.

1900 SOLAR GAS LAMPS \$3.50

are the best bargains ever offered in the bicycle line in this market. If you want to ride your own wheel today and not wait till "the next steamer comes," call on

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

King Street, next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. BURR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
BALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE Established 1834.

Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

Brit sh and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 6d, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Chemicals and Druggists, Ltd., London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 10.
T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Allen, from the Orient.
Smt. Waialeale, Thompson, from Kaula; 3,029 sacks sugar to C. Brown & Co.
Smt. Moholei, Napala, from Kaula.
Smt. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Wednesday, April 11.
O. S. S. Co's Australia, Lawless, 6 days, 21 hours from San Francisco. Passengers and 1,800 tons general merchandise to W. G. Irwin & Co.
Schr. Compeer, Larsen, 33 days from Port Townsend, with 400,000 feet lumber, 100,000 shingles, to W. G. Irwin & Co.
Schr. Surprise, Wharton, from Hawaii.
K. M. S. Miowera, Hemming, 14 days from Sydney, with 120 tons general merchandise to T. H. Davies & Co.
Schr. Eclipse, Henningsen, 16 days from San Francisco with 500 tons general merchandise to McChesney & Sons.

Thursday, April 12.
Bktn. Newaby, 27 days from Tacoma with lumber for Allen & Robinson.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 10.
Smt. Nippon Maru, Allen, for San Francisco.
Smt. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kaula.
Schr. Concord, —, for Hawaii.
Smt. J. A. Cummins, for Oahu ports.
Wednesday, April 11.
U. S. A. T. Grant, Buford, for Manila.
Smt. Helene, Bennett, for Hawaii.
Smt. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula.
Smt. James Makee, Tullett, for Kaula.
Smt. Nihau, Thompson, for Kaula.
Thursday, April 12.
Smt. Mokolei, Napala, for Molokai.
Smt. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From China and Japan, per T. K. K. Nippon Maru, April 10.—Prof. Koebe and Tanaka, Heroyama.
From Kaula, per smt. Waialeale, April 10.—Ised and Heronoka.
From the Colonies, per R. M. S. Miowera, April 11.—J. H. Tuge and 35 through.
From Kaula, per smt. Mauna Loa, April 11.—C. E. Haynes and wife, Mrs. Miller.
From San Francisco, per smt. Australia, April 11.—Mrs. Judd, Miss A. E. Judd, J. R. Judd, Mrs. M. S. Levy and child, W. Lindgren and wife, L. A. McCannor, Wm. Morris and wife, Mrs. T. A. Pettus, Mrs. S. N. Sexton, E. J. Ward and wife, Wm. Booth, Miss M. Grau, Miss C. Howland, Chief Justice A. F. Judd, C. W. Marsh, Miss A. Rollins, J. E. Norstrom, N. P. Nelson, J. Tegan, D. W. Ross, J. W. Rowell, R. E. Cooper, J. D. Miller, O. Jacobs, H. P. Abbott, Miss M. Ticer, F. A. Kingstrom, A. W. Clark, N. Wollstadt, E. Kresendahl, M. Early, C. Richardson, Harry Fears, D. McKenzie, J. F. Brophy, John Roomanias, J. Cardelli, H. Higgins.
Departed.
For Kaula, per smt. Nihau, April 11.—J. M. Coulson, F. Brophy, T. M. Byrne, A. Seale.
For Vancouver, per R. M. S. Miowera, April 11.—Jas. Brown, F. M. Harrison, Miss Lota Wilder, Mrs. E. C. Judd, Miss C. J. Adams, A. V. Peters, Dr. J. T. Wayson, wife and child, Lucy Kekoa, B. R. Sutherland, wife and two children, Nelson Smith and wife, H. Campbell.

No Longer in Harness.

In his official capacity the waterfront will know Officer Harry Evans no more. Yesterday he tendered his resignation to Marshal Brown and it was accepted. Harry Evans has been identified with shipping ever since he came here in 1887. He started in to work for the Inter-Island Steamship Company and remained with them till 1893 when he was taken on the police force. His sphere of usefulness has been the waterfront where he and Jim Kuphea, his assistant, have done excellent work. Being himself a sailor Evans was specially capable of handling the sailors needing attention. Evans and Kuphea were always the persons hunted up by shipmasters in plinks with their crews and the pair have been a terror to refractory sailors. Evans gives up his police duties to devote his entire time to the stevedore business in which he has lately engaged. No successor has as yet been named for the position made vacant by Harry Evans' resignation, but Kuphea is looked upon as the most likely man to fill the position as his long and efficient service under Evans has specially fitted him for the position.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL-THOMPSON.—In Elecie, Kaula, April 8, 1900, by Rev. W. M. Masie, Mrs. Alice Thompson of Honolulu to Albert T. Mitchell of New York City.

Several persons narrowly escaped being injured by pieces of coral, which were thrown into the air by a blast touched off at the corner of King and Fort streets yesterday morning.

SUGAR FIRM

A Short Crop in Cuba Causes Advance.

Trust Has Declined to Meet Cut of Arbuckle Company—Coffee Unchanged.

SUGAR.—Both refineries have made two changes since March 6, the last, March 19, as per list following:

Cuba (A) crushed and fine crushed, 4.60c; Powdered, 5.00c; Candy Granulated, 5.20c; Dry Granulated, fine, 4.90c; Dry Granulated, coarse, 5.10c; Concentrated A, 5.10c; Magnolia, A, 4.70c; Extra C, 4.60c; Golden C, 4.50c. Dry Granulated for export has also been advanced, now quoted since March 19th at 3.55c.

BAISIS.—March 6th, spot sale 40c, 4 5-16; 8th to arrive sale 75c tons, 4 5-16; cost and freight sale 290c tons, 4 5-16; 9th, 10th, no sales; 12th, 2700 tons, 4 5-16; 13th 450 tons, 4 5-16; 14th C. & F. sale 400 tons, 4 5-16; 16th C. & F. sale 650 tons at 4 5-16; 19th C. & F. sale 2300 tons, 4 5-16; to arrive sale 850 tons 4 7-16. No changes until 23d, C. & F. sale 2100 tons at 4 5-16; 24th C. & F. sale 2100 tons at 4 5-16; 25th 4800 tons, 4 5-16; 27th C. & F. sale 3000 tons, 4 5-16; C. & F. sale 550 tons, 4 5-16; spot sale 70c tons, 4 5-16; 28th 450 tons, 4 5-16. Market unchanged until April 24, spot sale 360 tons at 4 13-32, making net basis in New York April 24, 4.40c, San Francisco 4.63c.

New York Refined reduced March 3th to 4.95. Advanced March 19th to 5c, since which no change reported in prices of American Sugar Rfg. Co., making net price for Granulated 4.95c. Arbuckle Bros. reduced their price last week to 5c below these quotations.

STOCK.—According to Willett & Gray March 23d, total stock U. S. four cents March 21st, 145,832 tons against 190,812 last year. Cuba six principal ports same date 113,000 tons against 35,500 tons last year. Total Stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates by cable, March 23d, 2,773,822 tons against 2,338,067 last year; excess over last year 35,615 tons. Grand total sugar crops of the world, estimated cane and beet, 8,447,444 tons against 7,973,122 last year; estimated increase in the world's production 474,322 tons.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—The market was strong and advancing during March, with heavy rains in the latter part of the month, attributed to various causes, among others the disappointment in not receiving larger supplies from Cuba, also the advance and steady price of beets on the Continent, and we see no reason for the decline of yesterday unless the Trust has entirely withdrawn from the market as buyers, as we understand they have declined to meet the cut made by Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. in refined. Recent European advices indicate that the syndicate of German refiners has become an accomplished fact, although its operations are not to begin until September 20. It is also reported that sales of the coming crop made by Java planters are estimated at 400,000 tons, although the quantity purchased by United States buyers is small compared with those made up to the same time last year. On the other hand new crop Javas have been purchased by China and Japan in much larger quantities than those of last year, all of which should contribute to the scarcity of cane sugars in the New York market this summer, unless refiners protect themselves by further purchases.

COFFEE.—Stock of Hawaiians in warehouse today is 1,565 bags. We quote nominally the same prices as in our last circular, viz: For fancy, 16c to 17 1-2c; prime, 14c to 15 1-2c; good, 12 1-2c, and fair, 10c to 11c. There have been but very few sales during the past month but all within the above figures. Market is weak, with no buyers.

No change in lumber freights, and the market continues firm.

EXCHANGE.—London, 60 days sight, 4.82 1-2; demand, 4.87 1-2; New York regular, 15c; telegraphic, 20c.

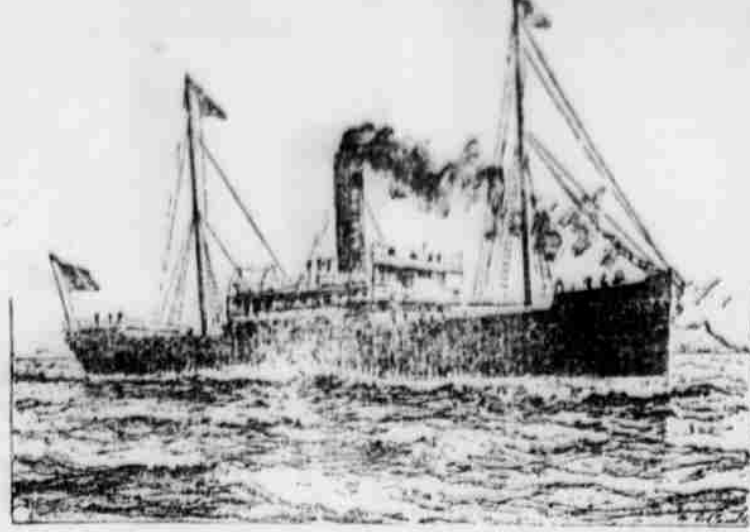
ARRIVALS.—March 7, J. M. Coleman, Hilo; March 9, Mariposa, Sydney and Honolulu; March 13, Gaelic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Chas. Nelson, Makawili; Centennial, Kahului; March 19, H. P. Glade, Honolulu; C. D. Bryant, Lahaina; Mary Dodge, Honolulu; R. P. Rithet, Honolulu; Andrew Welch, Hilo; March 23, Mary E. Foster, Honolulu; March 25, Lucile, Honolulu; Emma Claudina, Mahukona; March 26, Ottilie Fjord, Mahukona; March 27, Australia, Honolulu; March 28, Ceylon, Honolulu; March 31, China, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; April 1, Harriet G. Mahukona; April 2, Panter, Lahaina; Santiago, Honolulu; April 3, Mauna Ala, Honolulu; Aloha, Honolulu; A. M. Baxter, Hilo.

DEPARTURES.—March 7—America Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Australia, Honolulu; Diamond Head, Honolulu; March 9, Amy Turner, Hilo; Alice Cooke, Honolulu; March 13, Mexican, Honolulu; John G. North, Honolulu; March 14, Metha Nelson, Kihel; March 15, Lurline, Kahului; City of Peking, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; March 18, Allen Besse, Honolulu; Irmaid, Hilo; March 21, Roderick Dhu, Hilo; Mariposa, Honolulu and Sydney; March 22, Robert Lewers, Honolulu; Consuelo, Mahukona; March 23, Gaelic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; March 24, W. H. Dimond, Honolulu; Eclipse, Honolulu; March 26, George, Honolulu; March 27, Carina, Honolulu; March 28, A. G. Robes, Honolulu; March 29, Centennial, Kahului; March 31, Chas. Nelson, Lihue; March 31, Hongkong Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu.

VESSELS UP AND LOADING.—For Honolulu—Bark C. D. Bryant, bark Andrew Welch, schooner Mary E. Foster, bark R. P. Rithet.

Our latest telegram from New York, received this afternoon (April 3d), quotes spot sale April 2d, 850 tons at 4 3-8; spot sale today, 300 tons at 4 3-8; cost and freight sale today 1-400 tons equal to 4 3-8c. Beets and granulated unchanged.

STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIAN OF THE NEW AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN LINE.



The first of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's new steamers will be in commission about July next. They are the largest freight carriers of their class ever built in the United States and are to run between San Francisco, Honolulu and New York. There will be four steamers in the line besides a number of sailing vessels, all of which will be handled in New York by Flint, Dearborn & Co. and in San Francisco by Williams, Dimond & Company.

The four new steamers are to be named American, Hawaiian, Californian and Oregonian. They will be 8,500 tons burden, 450 feet long, 51 feet beam and 30 feet 6 inches deep. The horsepower is to be 3,000 indicated, and the vessels will have a speed of about ten knots, with a carrying capacity of 15,000 tons. The Californian is now nearing completion at the Union Iron Works, while the others are well under way in the East. They are all intended for the sugar trade. From New York they will take general merchandise to San Francisco. From there they will come to Honolulu and load sugar for the East, and so on all the year around. It is probable that Hilo will be made a port of call.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 5. No. 234—Ha Fon and wife to W. E. Allen; deed of April 2, 1900; liber 208, folio 8; lots 1 and 2 and piece of land, block 15, and lots 1 and 2, block 17, Kewalo tract, Honolulu. Consideration \$5,000.

April 6. No. 235—S. Pabikana and wife to S. Napanaku; deed of Jan. 19, 1900; liber 201, folio 486; kul. 6624, 26kakuia, Waimea, Kaula. Consideration \$100.

No. 236—Kellokanaka to M. K. Kapule; deed of March 13, 1900; liber 201, folio 486; R. P. 6218, kul. 2409, Pannu, Wailuku, Maui, R. P. 6418, kul. 11217, Halemano, Wailuku, Maui; R. P. 4234, kul. 3380, Pannu, Wailuku, Maui; R. P. 7852, kul. 7321, Hanapepe, Kaula. Consideration \$1.

No. 237—S. N. Kaunahu to Eley and Malla; deed of June 27, 1899; liber 208, folio 10, kul. 3890, Lanaili, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$10.

No. 238—D. Kahuna to Mrs. Lilia Crowell; deed of March 20, 1900; liber 208, folio 11, R. P. 5083, kul. 3379, Kila, Waiehu, Maui. Consideration \$65.

No. 239—P. Muhendorf, tr., et al. to C. L. Deal; deed of March 31, 1900; liber 208, folio 12; lots 19 and 20, block B of grant 3400, Kulaokahu, Honolulu. Consideration \$2,500.

No. 240—Victoria S. Ellis to Kaneohe Ranch Co., Ltd.; deed of April 5, 1900; liber 201, folio 489; two-thirds interest in R. P. 6808, kul. 561, Hotel street, Honolulu. Consideration \$9,400.

No. 241—D. Makainai to J. Makainai; deed of March 30, 1900; liber 208, folio 14; interest in R. P. 3888, kul. 3781; Keanuhou, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$200.

April 6. No. 242—Gear, Lansing & Co. to E. V. Harrison; deed of April 3, 1900; liber 208, folio 15; lots 9 and 10, block 46; lots 9 and 10, block 47; lots 1 and 16, block 53; lots 1 and 15, block 54; lots 1 and 11, block 55; lots 1 and 3, block 55a; lots 1 and 5, block 55; lots 1 and 2, block 55a; lots 1 and 16, block 6; lots 1 and 16, block 19; lots 18 and 19, block 34; Kaimuki tract, Honolulu. Consideration \$8,250.

No. 243—F. L. Dorch to W. Norton; deed of April 6, 1900; liber 201, folio 491; lots 21, 23, 25 and 27, block 1, Kapiolani Park addition, Honolulu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 244—A. Fernandez and wife to K. J. Iwakami; deed of April 6, 1900; liber 201, folio 492; lots 37 and 38, Kaili, Honolulu. Consideration \$600.

No. 245—F. J. Hills, tr., to Alfred Hills, tr.; deed of Feb. 6, 1900; liber 208, folio 16; piece of land on Emma street, Honolulu. Consideration \$1.

No. 246—Alfred Hills, tr., to Arel Nohi Hills; deed of Feb. 6, 1900; liber 208, folio 17; piece of land on Emma street, Honolulu. Consideration \$1.

April 7. No. 247—Hawaii Land Co., Ltd. to W. Walters; deed of April 6, 1900; liber 201, folio 493; lots 5 and 6, Kikihale block, Honolulu. Consideration \$12,500.

April 9. No. 248—P. Muhendorf, tr., A. V. Gear and wife to W. Winton; deed of March 31, 1900; liber 201, folio 494; lots 9, 10 and 30, block A, Kulaokahu, Honolulu. Consideration \$3,700.

April 9. No. 249—Lin Shen Chow to Hawaii Land Co., Ltd.; deed of March 25, 1900; liber 201, folio 496; portion of land, 7041, Kaula, Honolulu. Consideration \$100.

No. 250—S. C. Dwight and wife to J. H. Nui and wife; deed of April 9, 1900; liber 201, folio 497; lot 2, Mokaua, Waikoa tract, Kaili, Honolulu. Consideration \$250.

No. 251—K. Kamale to Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.; deed of March 29, 1900; liber 201, folio 498; one-half of R. P. 2546, Puehuehue, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No. 252—S. Kaawa to Kapiolani Estate Ltd.; deed of Jan. 19, 1900; liber 201, folio 499; interest in R. P. 1911, kul. 38 P. L. R. P. 2255 and 2686, kul. 90 P. L. Kaula, Honolulu. Consideration \$400.

No. 253—M. Halapao to Mrs. Kamale; deed of April 4, 1900; liber 201, folio 499; R. P. 3097, Kamolihili, Honolulu. Consideration \$100.

No. 254—L. N. W. Smith and husband to F. J. Wilhelm; deed of April 7, 1900; liber 208; folio 17; portion of R. P. 3, King street, portion grant 3334 and grants 3333 and 3339, Young street, Honolulu, and R. P. 7763, kul. 11,230, Nania, Molokai. Consideration \$1.

NOTICE.

AFTER DATE I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEBTS CONTRACTED BY MY WIFE OR ANY ONE WITHOUT MY WRITTEN ORDER.
C. MEINERKE.
Waiohina, Hawaii. 2164-1m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Makolei de Silva Pavan, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

Petition having been filed by Maria de Silva Pavan, widow of said deceased, and praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to her, notice is hereby given that on Sunday, the 7th day of May, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 5th, A. D. 1900.

By the Court:
J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

2165-4Tf—March 6, 13, 20, 27.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of H. H. Wilcox, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of G. N. Wilcox, Administrator of said estate, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that Thursday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the courtroom of the said Court at Lihue, island of Kauai, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 26th day of March, 1900.

By the Court:
H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2165 3Tf-6, 13-20.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they are the duly appointed and qualified executors of the last will and testament of Mary Kaumana Widemann, late of Honolulu, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are notified to present the same, duly authenticated, with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at the office of F. W. MacFarlane in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the office of F. W. MacFarlane.

H. R. MACFARLANE,
F. W. MACFARLANE,
J. M. DOWSETT,
Executors of the Will of Mary Kaumana Widemann. 2163

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Morgan, late of Honolulu, deceased, he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, and whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at his office on Queen street, Honolulu, within six months from date or they will be forever barred.

JAMES F. MORGAN,
Executor of the Will of Catharine Morgan, Deceased.
Honolulu, April 3d, 1900.
2165-10t-6, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 27, 1, 4, 8.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, made April 18th, 1898, by Isaiah K. Pahee and Hattie Puh (w), of Honolulu, Oahu, to Fred Waldvogel, of Honolulu, Oahu, and recorded in the Registrar's Office, Honolulu, in liber 179, pp. 274-275, said mortgagee intends to foreclose the mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th, 1900,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate at Kalaupapa, Kapaemahu, Oahu, being a portion of R. P. No. 401, issued to P. Kanoa, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the south corner of this lot and the west corner of lot described in agreement made between William Hammond and D. P. Kaiana and Kaula, dated August 12, 1891, and running about

N. 51° 30' E. 110 feet along said lot to road; thence
N. 42° 30' W. 45 feet along said road; thence
Southwesterly 110 feet to a point 48 feet from the pole of beginning; thence to point of beginning;

And being also the same premises conveyed to the said D. K. Puh and Hattie Puh by William Fries and M. H. Hecht by deed dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in liber 165, folios 193-9, the said D. K. Puh's one undivided half of said premises having been conveyed to the said Isaiah K. Pahee by deed dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in liber 165, folios 197-8.

Terms, cash; deeds at the expense of purchaser.
For particulars apply to H. Holmes, Honolulu, attorney for mortgagee.
Dated, Honolulu, March 21st, 1900.
2161-6t

Auction Sale

Delinquent Stock

—IN THE—
KIHAI PLANTATION CO.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 33 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihai Plantation Co., unless the FIFTH assessment, delinquent FEB 28th, with interest thereon, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale:

No. Certif.	No. Shares.
11—Jesse Makainai	100
29—H. Waterhouse & Co.	100
31—H. Waterhouse & Co.	100
32—H. Waterhouse & Co.	100
85—F. B. Angus	10
127—W. H. Neiman	20
159—W. E. Bellina	10
169—G. J. Boisse	10
201—Henry Hapai	10
228—Chas. Lucas	200
229—P. M. Lydig	200
237—E. Monsarrat	20
315—Bow Hoy	10
316—Duo Wai	5
369—W. H. Gontz	20
383—Ching Lum	25
435—J. E. Kahoe	5
444—Wm. Thompson	10
450—W. C. Achi	100
494—W. C. Achi	100
522—J. E. Steetz	20
530—L. Ah Long	10
537—W. C. Achi	100
563—Geo. Desha and C. J. Holt	25

602—J. F. Soper	25
631—H. B. Schrotke	25
658—T. Ah Tong	50
665—C. H. Laage	17
679—C. H. Laage	10
680—C. H. Laage	20
771—W. L. Fletcher	20
816—J. E. Taylor	33
937—Lee Chu	10
938—Yee Chin	45
939—Yee Chin	20
940—C. Din Sing	25
953—J. E. Bush, trustee	20
1016—N. E. Gedde	20
1029—Chas. Phillips	15
1033—E. R. Biven	10
1036—S. E. Bishop	5
1074—Yee Ching	5
1085—J. S. Martin	10
1091—C. H. Laage	70
1132—T. A. Bonnahighin	10
1133—T. A. Bonnahighin	30
1139—G. Martin	30
1145—L. H. Pimentel	15
1159—M. A. Gonsalves	10
1181—A. Harrison	50
1193—W. C. Achi	50
1210—Chas. A. Bon	100
1212—Wm. F. Joche	25
1284—Martin Bowers	35
1296—D. C. Robertson	10
1320—Chas. Phillips	25
1358—Jno. Hind	10
1389—Geo. Manson	100
1392—Geo. Manson	10
1394—Geo. Manson	50
1395—Geo. Manson	20
1396—Geo. Manson	20
1400—Look Ching	20
1403—J. H. Schnack	10
1455—H. P. Roth	10
1501—C. J. Falk	100
1509—Jas. S. Tewslley	1
1541—T. F. Sedgwick	10
1550—C. J. Falk	8
1551—C. J. Falk	25
1589—S. R. Jordan	25
	13